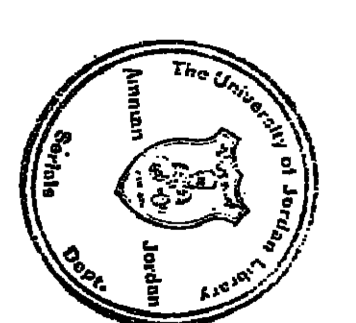


No 61,674

THE TIMES

THURSDAY OCTOBER 27 1983

20p

Cuba says fighting over: Governor safe: 61 Americans leave

Howe refuses to condemn Reagan

American consultation with Britain over the Grenada invasion was "regrettably less than we could have wished", Sir Geoffrey Howe told MPs during an emergency debate yesterday, but he refused to condemn the United States. Mr Denis Healey said the Prime Minister had been President Reagan's obedient poodle.

The Cuban Government announced that Cuban resistance on the island had ended, but the Pentagon said this could not be confirmed. The 3,000-strong invasion force had faced stiff resistance throughout the day. At least 30 Cubans were killed in fighting at the airport.

American students trapped on the island sent a radio appeal for food. Their message was picked up by a radio ham in Miami. Sixty-one Americans, the first to be evacuated, were flown to Charleston. The State Department announced that Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, was safe.

The Soviet Union condemned the invasion as a crime against humanity. At the United Nations, Washington faced a chorus of condemnation. Mexico opened the debate at the Security Council with a fierce censure of the United States.

The Barbados Prime Minister, Mr Thomas Adams, said the Caribbean countries proposed to establish a six-month transition period on Grenada, during which elections would be held. The Army would be disbanded.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in a detailed Commons defence yesterday of the Government's dealings with Washington before the invasion of Grenada, admitted that consultation by the United States Administration was "regrettably" less than British ministers would have wished.

But he uttered no stronger word of reproach, and showed momentary anger when urged by the Opposition to condemn the Americans. What had happened must not be allowed to weaken the essential fabric of our alliance, he said.

To Dr David Owen, of the Social Democrats, who wanted him to admit that the invasion was in breach of the United Nations Charter, Sir Geoffrey replied that nothing could be less helpful than to condemn the United States when operations to restore democracy to Grenada were under way.

To sounds of scepticism and derision from the Labour benches, he said that the Americans had made plain their wish to withdraw from the Grenadian scene at the earliest opportunity. "Meantime, their forces and those of Commonwealth countries involved are exposed to great danger. We shall do nothing to make their task more difficult."

Sir Geoffrey acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all but his most hostile hearers on the charge of misleading the House when he said on Monday that he had no reason to think American military intervention was likely.

But for the second day running he had an unhappy time as Mr Denis Healey's punchbag, and received only the weakest vocal support from the Government benches. His closing sentences were drowned in a crescendo of: "Resign, resign" from the Labour benches.

At the end of the emergency debate, which Mr Healey had forced, the Government were supported by 336 MPs to 211, a majority of 125. One Conservative backbencher is known to have abstained in disgust. He was Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge) who said: "The whole thing is a total humiliation and disaster." There was no interest, he said, in "getting involved in the American stupidities in the Caribbean."

Sir Geoffrey was accused by Mr Healey of servility in his dealings with the Americans, by Mr Enoch Powell of the Official Ulster Unionists of credulity towards them; and by the high Tory Mr Julian Amery, of weakness. The government could have taken a stand against American intervention, Mr Amery said or gone into it wholeheartedly as he himself would have wished, but they had lapsed into "a pallid abstention".

Mr Healey opened the debate by flinging every weapon that lay to hand from the leading article in *The Times* which observed that America was in breach of international law and the United Nations Charter, to every report of every comment coming out of Washington and the Caribbean.

He hoped Sir Geoffrey would confirm the judgment of *The Times*, "because international law is the only thing that stands between the world and anarchy."

Sir Geoffrey, in reply, went carefully through the time table of events in the Caribbean as seen from London in recent days.

On October 21 came the first report that some Caribbean governments were seeking military help to intervene. On October 22 the Government learnt that seven Caribbean governments had decided to assemble a force, and late that evening had heard from the Americans that they had been asked to contribute.

Sir Geoffrey said the Americans had concluded that they should proceed very cautiously.

On October 23, the government heard that they would receive a formal request for British participation in a multinational force. But it was not received, and later that day the wider Caribbean grouping resolved on political and economic measures against Grenada.

His statement to the House the following day, Sir Geoffrey said, "represented my complete statement of the truth as I understood it." That same evening President Reagan informed the Prime Minister that he was giving serious consideration to the request for military help and would welcome her thoughts. While ministers were considering their answer, a second message came from the President saying that he had decided to respond positively.

After midnight on Monday the Prime Minister sent a message to the President expressing concern and also telephoned. Early on Tuesday she received a message from Mr Reagan saying he had weighed her letter carefully but had decided to go ahead.



Face of defeat: President Castro at his dawn press conference yesterday.

Fighting continues on island as US begins evacuation

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The United States began evacuating American civilians from Grenada yesterday as the invasion force of over 3,000 Americans and Caribbean troops continued to face stiff resistance from Grenadian and Cuban troops on the island.

Fierce house-to-house fighting was reported in St George's, the Grenadian capital, with American troops coming under continuous Sniper fire. The invading force, reinforced overnight by a battalion of American paratroops, was having trouble hitting the snipers for fear of killing civilians.

The official American toll stood at two dead, three missing and 23 wounded, but Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, gave warning that the figure was likely to increase "because the price of freedom is high".

One unconfirmed report from the island spoke of eight American troops being killed, and as many as 18 civillians, but the State Department said it was unaware of any civilian casualities.

The whereabouts of General Hudson Austin and other members of the marxist Revolutionary Military Council which seized power earlier this month was unknown, although they were reported to have sought refuge in the Soviet embassy.

Although Mr Weinberger expressed the hope that the fighting would soon be over, some US officials feared today that the fighting could go on for a while longer because of the stiffer-than-expected resistance which had confronted the invading US Marines and army rangers.

The officials attributed this to the presence on the island of larger numbers of Cubans than they originally anticipated. One senior Administration official told *The Times* there were about 1,500 Cubans there, almost three times more than the original estimate.

Many were construction workers building the new 10,000ft runway at Point Salines Airport, but the official said they had shown themselves adept by exchanging their shovels for machine guns."

Because of the tough resistance, the US has reinforced its original invasion force of 1,900 Americans and 300 Caribbean troops with between 800 and

Continued on back page, col 1

Six-month transition envisaged

By Our Foreign Staff

The Prime Minister of Barbados has disclosed that Caribbean countries involved in the American intervention in Grenada plan a six-month transition period leading to elections on the island.

Mr Thomas Adams, in an interview broadcast in London yesterday, said the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, of which Grenada is a member, had acted in accordance with its founding charter in supporting the invasion, "to re-establish law and order".

His reference to a six-month transition period – during which, he said, "it is intended to disband the Grenadian Army and re-establish the police force" – belies initial hopes expressed in Washington that foreign troops would leave Grenada quickly.

Sources in Barbados said that Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General has been released from house arrest at his residence and now was at the new airport at Salines, with US and Caribbean forces.

Cuban resistance to invasion ends

Havana (Reuter, AFP) Resistance by Cubans in Grenada ended yesterday. The Cuban Goverment said the last six men gave their lives for their country, after massive attacks by the US-led invaders.

Quoting a message from the Cuban Embassy in Grenada received at 1617 GMT, the authorities here announced: "There is no longer any Cuban Resistance."

Ealier President Fidel Castro had said the Cubans would never surrender. He called the invasion an enormous political error.

At a dawn press conference in Havana, President Castro urged a negotiated solution to the crisis as he announced that Cuba was unable to help its Caribbean neighbour militarily. He appeared at times almost on the defensive as he explained that Cuba lacked aircraft and boats to transport troops to Grenada.

The tone of the Cuban leader's remarks was unusually moderate and conciliatory, and he made a number of unprecedented disclosures.

If Cuba's allies in Nicaragua faced similar US aggression one day, he told reporters Havana would also be unable to help them because of lack of troop transport equipnment.

Despite thes problems, the United States should not be too quick to claim victory, President Castro said. He appealed to Washington for dialogue, to avoid needless sacrifice of Cuban lives in Grenada.

Adopting moderate words, he described the US intervention as "a mistake" and "an absurd thing". But any action against Nicaragua would amount by "a mistake multiplied by 100". By the same token, Cubans would defend themselves to the end if their homeland were attacked, and the result would be a "bloodbath".

That affirmation and the urgent appeal for negitiations were not really new in that they form the official basis for Cuban foreign policy. In recent years, Cuba has repeatedly emphasized its commitment to dialogue and has blamed Washington for trouble spots in Central America.

Andropov threat to break off arms talks

From Richard Owen
Moscow

President Andropov last night issued an ultimatum to the West over the deadlocked Geneva talks on medium range missiles, saying that if Nato went ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 in December, the talks would be broken off.

Mr Andropov, who has not appeared in public for more than two months, made his move in an interview with *Pravda* released in advance by Tass and read on Moscow television. He himself did not appear.

He offered a "new flexibility" at the talks on medium range launchers and nuclear-capable aircraft. "Some people ask what the Soviet Union will do if to ensure equality of warheads possessed by the Soviet Union on one side and Britain and France on the other we are compelled to have a smaller number of missile launchers than Nato. Well, we are prepared for this," Mr Andropov said.

He also offered "equal total levels of medium-range delivery aircraft in a mutually acceptable quantitative range", noting that this differed "substantially" from previous Soviet positions.

He said that Russia had observed a moratorium on SS20 deployment in European Russia – something the West disputes – and added that if an agreement was reached at Geneva, Moscow would also cease deployment of SS20s in the Far East.

The Geneva talks could continue if Nato deployments did not start. But the appearance of new American missiles would make "continuation of the present talks impossible".

He said that cruise and Pershing 2 would "sharply alter the strategic situation" in Europe to Nato's advantage. If his offer on delivery vehicles was taken up, Russia would be left with about 140 SS20 launchers, "noticeably less" than those of Britain and France.

Recalling his offer in August to destroy rather than relocate those SS20s included in any Geneva agreement, he said, that this had given rise to suggestions that Russia might none the less build up its Far Eastern missiles at the same time as it was dismantling European ones. There are no grounds at all for such apprehensions", he said.

He noted that SS5s, with the same range as the SS20, had been phased out. If America abandoned the December deployments Russia would dismantle its SS4s, of which there were more than 200.

Rate forfeits fail to halt spending

Councils throughout the country will ignore spending limits next year, despite government penalties which will force up rates. That is the conclusion of a survey by *The Times* which shows unrest among Conservative and Labour councils over Whitehall targets Page 2

Ali expelled

Labour's national executive has voted 14-9 to expel Mr Tariq Ali from the party on the grounds that he is a revolutionary socialist Page 2

Rallying call

Argentina's two main parties, the Radicals and the Peronists, have organized last-minute rallies in central Buenos Aires before Sunday's general election Page 6

Nilsen 'craving'

A leading forensic psychiatrist told a Central Criminal Court jury that Dennis Nilsen suffered from "bizarre" sexual fantasies, paranoid tendencies, and a craving for attention Page 3

Whip reelected

Mr Michael Cocks has been reelected Labour chief whip with 113 votes on the third ballot. His nearest challenger was Mr John Evans, with 63. Mr Martin Flannery came last with 29 votes.

Hotel complaint

Blue Sky Holidays paid £9,300 in an out-of-court settlement to 24 holidaymakers who claimed their stay in an Italian hotel was "disastrous" Page 3

Kinnock boosts Labour support

Support for the Labour Party has increased by 11 per cent since Mr Neil Kinnock became leader, according to a Gallup poll published in today's *Daily Telegraph*.

Trade surplus

Britain's trade with the rest of the world went £110m into the black last month, but third quarter figures as a whole indicate a further worsening in performance Pag 15

Denmark beaten

England's hopes of qualifying for the finals of the European Football Championship improved when Hungary beat Denmark 1-0 in Budapest with a 55th minute goal from Kiss Page 19

Union Bill 'threat to hard left'

By Our Labour Editor

New labour laws unveiled by the Government yesterday may make it more difficult for Communists to win power on the ruling bodies of trade unions.

The Trade Union Bill, given its first reading in Parliament, introduces compulsory secret ballots before strikes, for the election of union executives, and on the continuation of union political funds.

The Bill is much as predicted, but it discloses an unexpected provision that is likely to work against the interest of the hard left.

Clause two says that trade unionists must not be "unreasonably excluded" from standing for election to their union executive unless they belong to "a class all the members of which are excluded by the rules of the union".

One thing missing from yesterday's Bill is payment of the political levy. Mr King repeated that he would prefer a voluntary agreement with the TUC

Bill details, page 2

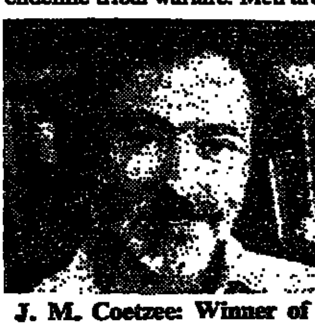
South African wins Booker prize

By Philip Howard, Literary Editor

The Booker McConnell prize for fiction was awarded last night to J. M. Coetzee for *Life and Times of Michael K*, published by Secker and Warburg at £7.95.

Mr Coetzee wins the prize of £10,000 and considerable prestige for his political novel about South Africa.

Michael K, his protagonist, is a simple-minded fellow who tries to escape from what is happening to his country. The time is the near future, the circumstances are non-apocalyptic, but those of constant and endemic tribal warfare. Men are either forced into army service, or rounded up into concentraion camps, or become terrorists, or simply opt out of life.



J. M. Coetzee: Winner of £10,000 award

Fay Weldon, the novelist and playwright who was chairman of the five judges, said: "It is a novel of remarkable power and simplicity; a work of great inventiveness and imagination, superbly controlled".

Mr Coetzee was born in Cape Town in 1940 and educaed in South Africa and the United States. Trained as a computer scientist and linguist, he teaches linguistics and American literature at the University of Cape Town. His previous novels include *Dusklands, In The Heart Of The Country,* and *Waiting for the Barbarians.*

A hundred books were entered for this year's Booker Prize. The judges were: Fay Weldon; Angela Carter, novelist; Terence Kilmatin, literary editor of *The Observer;* Peter Porter, poet and travel writer; and Libby Purves, the broadcaster.

Publishers under attack page 10

UN urged to patrol Lebanon

From Diana Geddes
Paris

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, called yesterday for the immediate formation of a new United Nations force to patrol the "most sensitive zones" of Lebanon and ensure that UN resolutions are applied in full.

He told Parliament that the presence of such a force would "no doubt contribute very usefully to the success of the conference of reconciliation" between the various Lebanese factions, which is due to open in Geneva on Monday.

While confirming France's decision to maintain its troops in Beirut, M Mauroy said his Government hoped that its efforts would be supported by "a more marked commitment from the international community".

France has long advocated the creation of either a new UN force, which would eventually replace the present multinational force in Beirut, or the enlargement of the existing UN interim force (Unifil) in the south of the country

Solicitors to vote on insurance wrangle

The Law Society is to ballot its members on a controversial change in the way solicitors' insurance premiums are assessed.

The proposed change would make the big City firms employing many solicitors and earning large fees pay considerably more than they do at present, with corresponding reductions for the more modest suburban and provincial firms.

The highly unusual step of holding a ballot was forced on the society at a crowded special general meeting in London yesterday after several years of disquiet in the provinces. The meeting had before it a motion from one of the leading campaigners for change, Mr Stanley Best.

A big majority of speakers favoured the change, but when it came to a vote the motion was defeated by 225 to 170. That was because the large City firms packed the meeting at the Law Society's headquarters in Chancery Lane; it was much easier for them to attend than for their provincial colleagues.

Mr Best, who comes from a two-partner practice in Torrington, Devon, was dissatisfied with the result and promptly outflanked his opponents, invoking a rule whereby a ballot of all members can be sought if a quarter of those present at a general meeting are unhappy with the outcome of a vote.

At the root of many solicitors' dissatisfaction is the system under which premiums are assessed on the number of partners in each practice. Big city firms often have much larger incomes for each partner than small two-partner firms in the provinces. The reformers want premiums assessed on income, thus helping small firms doing invaluable legal aid work at, as one solicitor put it, the "grotty end of the business".

Mr Best told yesterday meeting: "There is a gulf between many practising solicitors and the Council of the Law Society [which governs its affairs]. Smaller firms are subsidising larger firms."

It was also argued that large firms, turning over far more business in a year, were a greater insurance risk and should therefore pay more in premiums.

Penalties will not prevent councils breaking cash limits, survey concludes

By David Walker

The Government's new scheme for penalizing councils will not stop them exceeding next year's spending targets or curb rate rises.

That conclusion emerges from a preliminary survey of budgets by *The Times*, which discovered that many Conservative as well as Labour councils are planning to spend more than they have been allowed for 1984-85.

Councils blame the Government for likely rate rises next year. Tomorrow Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, meets the first of a long line of angry Tory authorities.

This time it is Buckinghamshire, labelled as spendthrift and facing a rates increase next April of 24 per cent, which is to complain that Whitehall has made no allowance for the expanding population of Milto Keynes that has pushed up the cost of its services.

Mr Roger Parker-Jervis, the county council chairman, said that without a government penalty there need be no rates rise at all. "Our geat regret is that we are still categorized as over-spenders when all the evidence shows we are not and that our predicament arises solely from the Government's failure to take account of our very rapid population growth."

The Government's targets have embarrassed even such loyally Tory counties as Kent and Surrey. Both are making efforts to cut their spending but are still likely to be spending more than their target.

In Tory suburban areas the situation is more acute. If Richmond upon Thames merely continues spending at its present level it would next year be 8.9 per cent above its limit, resulting in a huge penalty equivalent to adding 51.8 pence to the borough's rate.

In Bexley, an official said the Tory majority "has a long way to go to get down to target". In Waltham Forest, eoconomies of £5m are being sought in order to avoid harsh grant penalties, but the ruling Conservatives depend on Liberals for their majority and will find agreement on cuts difficult.

It si certain that most Labour-controlled authorities will oversshoot their targets next year and see their rates pushed upwards because of loss of rate-support grant.

If Humberside continues its present policies it will lose £53m in grants. Its Labour majority is working ona plan to cut a large amount from its budger, but will still face penalties of £25m, equivalent to 26p on the rates.

The problems faced by Labour city councils are huge. If the London Borough of Greenwich merely maintained its present patern of spending it could lose all its rate-support grant, which could entail a rate rise of at least 80 per cent. Similar figures apply in other Labour areas in London.

One effect of the new penalty scheme has quickly become apparent. There will be intense pressure in coming months to hold back the level of pay settlements for local authority employees, including teachers. But a county official said yesterday that police and firenen have already secured rises of more than twice the 3 per cent level implied in the rate-support grant figures.

20p a day – the cost of water

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Water supplies and sewage disposal together cost the average household just over 20p a day, the National Water Council said yesterday in its last annual report. But supply and disposal services in some areas cost half as much again as in others.

Customers of the North-Western Water Authority, which supplies an area stretching from Crewe to the Scottish border, pay about 18p a day. The most expensive area is Devon and Cornwall with an average of more than 24p.

The cheapest water is in Northern England and in the Thames Water Authority area, which stretches from the eastern suburbs of London to the farthest tributaries of the Thames in the Cotswolds. Charges in most of Wales are about half as much again as in the Severn-Trent area, which extends from the Forest of Dean across Birmingham to Scunthorpe.

The council said that average bills throughout England and Wales had risen by 7 per cent over the past year. It gave warning that a government squeeze on the state water industry's ability to borrow might force it to raise charges faster than the cost of living, even though its operating costs might be rising more slowly.

The council is a quango which regulated the water supply industry until it lost its staturoty powers a month ago. It will be abolished at the end of the year.

Average household charges for water service in the financial year 1983-84 are: South-West England, £87.96; Anglian, £87.18; Wales, £86.35; Wessex, £81.56; Southern, £78.36; Yorkshire, £68.78; Thames, £66.74; Severn-Trent, £64.63; Northumberland, £64.52; North-Western, £63.16.

Annual Report 1982/83 (National Water Council, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1; £2.50).

EEC training fund 'biased against men'

By Patricia Clough

The Government makes little effort to tap European Community funds for training women because they discriminate against men, according to the Department of Employment.

Last year Britain received £846,800, or 5.4 per cent of the section of the EEC's Social Fund that is set aside for training women aged more than 25 in non-traditional jobs such as engineering, electronics and building.

That was one tenth of the sum allotted to West Germany, a quarter of that given to France, and about half of that given to Italy.

The Government's policy was set out in a letter by Mr Michael Alison, who was then Minister of State in the Department of Employment, in response to a question from Mrs Ann Clwyd, Labour European MP for Mid and West Wales.

"This field of intervention contains a strong emphasis on positive discrimination", the letter said. "This contrasts with the United Kingdom policy towards the training of women – under successive governments – that women should have equal rather than separate access to training facilities.

"Hence our ability to attract assistance under this particular budget line is more limited than a number of member states."

It pointed out that the rest of the Social Fund was open to man and women equally, and said women made up 30 per cent of the beneficiaries in Britain.

"I am very angry", Mrs Clwyd told *The Times*. "The Sex Discrimination Act specifically allows for positive discrimination in the training of women. To me it is evidence of the attitude of this Government

"It is a riduculous situation when the Government is complaining about spending too much on the EEC budget and not claiming money back that is available."

EEC civil servants and the Equal Opportunities Commission blame the Government for failing to give the fund sufficient publicity so that people trying to launch schemes often do not know that the money is available. Mr Ivor Richard, the British EEC Commissioner who administers the fund, said recently: "It is of great regret to me that in my own country the national training authorities have singularly failed to exploit the opportunities offered by the Social Fund in this area".

Five die in clothing factory fire

Five women died yesterday after being trapped as fire swept through a London clothing factory. Last night fire investigation experts and forensic scientists were at the scene.

Two women managed to escape to safety from the building in Mile End Road, east London, while firemen with six appliances were fighting the blaze.

Four women were found dead in the front room on the second floor. A fifth woman was found in a back room. The two injured women were taken to the London Hospital for treatment.

Parents fail to stop schools plan

Labour councillors faced more than 1,000 angry parents yesterday as they arrived for a special debate at Liverpool Town Hall on secondary school reorganization.

The full council meeting agreed the scrapping of single-sex schools and the setting up of 17 community comprehensives, despite opposition by Liberal and Conservative councillors. Parents have threatened to keep thousands of childeren away from the new schools.

Detectives examine gate

Police investigating the murder of a doctor's wife, Mrs Dian Jones, yesterday resumed their enquiries at the family home in Coggeshall, Essex.

The five-bar gate to the driveway at the family's sixteenth century farmhouse was removed and taken to Suffolk police headquarters for examination. there was no sign during the day of Dr Robert Jones, aged 41, who was informed on Tuesday that the body of his wife had been found in woodland about 30 miles away at Brightwell, Suffolk.

The police said there were no immediate plans to interview Dr Jones, who was understood to be finishing a holiday in south Wales.

Detectives, led by Det Chief Supt Eric Shields, head of Suffolk CID, will interview employees of a British telecom plant near the spot where the body was found.

After lengthy discussions between Suffolk police and senior officers from Essex police, who investigated Mrs Jones's disappearance, spokesmen refused to indicate what other enquiries might be involved.

Man 'murdered'

Police investigating the death of Gregory Taylor, aged 32, a solicitor, in a burning car on October 14 in Honeyholme Lane, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire, said yesterday that he had been murdered and that evidence suggested that the fire had been started deliberately.

Lennon's legacy

A Liverpool children's home will receive a large sum from Yoko Ono, the widow of John Lennon, the former Beatle, when she sells his American estate and other possessions, which include an island off the west coast of Ireland.

Sale room

Australians bid high for their heritage

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Australians are suddenly in hot pursuit of such of their art as has wandered back to the *Old* Country.

Three views of Sydney and its harbour painted in watercolour in the 1850s by Conrad Martens sold for £29,000, £42,000 and £48,000 at Christie's South Kensington, yesterday. These are the sort of prices that would buy you *Turners* if you are interested in English watercolours.

Martens was the official artist on Darwin's *Beagle* voyage and settled in Australia in 1835. He is now one of the most sought-after nineteenth-century limners, but prices on this scale are not the rule. Christie's had estimated £8,000 to £12,000 on one of the watercolours and £10,000-£15,000 on the other wo.

All three had been commissioned from Martens by one Charles Ebden whose great-great-grandaughter had sent them for sale. Tow were bought by a London dealer acting for an Australian client and the other by an Australian collector, Mr Trevor Bussell, bidding over the telephone.

Whitford and Hughes, the Duke Street dealers, spent £25,000 on "Two ladies on a balcony looking at the stars" by Rupert Charles Wulsten Bunny and £4,800 on his "Annunciation".

A new auction price record was set for another nineteenth-century artist, John Skinner Prout, when his watercolour "From Sandy Bay, Hoberton" sold for £14,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000). The sale of paintings and watercolours totalled £246,238 with 9 per cent unsold.

At Phillips a sale of scientific and medical instruments proved successful with only 6 per cent unsold and a total of £84,776. Phillips had apparently overlooked how rare and sought-after early woodworking equipment has become. They had a French plane dated 1719 which went to Peter Goodwin Antiques of London for £12,000 instead of the £600 to £800 forecast.

All the planes were pricey. A Queen Anne boxwood Jack Plane dated 1713 made £1,760 (estimate £150-£200) and a group of four fruitwood planes made £1,595 (estimate £120 to £150). Both sold to Goodwin.



Heavenly voices: David Clegg (centre), winner of the Rediffusion Choristers Award, with runner-up Laurence Pittinger (right), and Oliver Dracup, who was third. (Photograph: Brian Harris.)

TV and £2,000 for high-flying chorister

The dulcet tones of David Clegg, aged 10, have won him first place in the Rediffusion Choristers Awards presented at St George's Church, Hanover Sqaure, London. He said: "I love church music very much. My voice breaking doesn't scare me much, but losing my place in Romsey Abbey choir does".

A pupil of Oakmount Boys Preparatory School in Southampton, he wins a colour television set and £2,000 towards improving choral facilities at his church. His home is at Bassett Green Close, Bassett, Southampton.

Runners up were: second, Laurence Pittenger, aged 13, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, who won £500 for his church, St David's; and third, Oliver Dracup, aged 12, of St Mary and All Saints Church, Boxley, Kent, who won £250 for his church.

Printing union given week to expel electricians

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The printing union Sogat '82 yesterday was given a week to expel 800 Fleet Street electricians or be suspended from the TUC.

The TUC General Council set November 3 as its deadline for the printing workers to abide by an inter-union disputes committee ruling that they should cease to recruit electricians on national newspapers.

The Sogat '82 executive meets on Wednesday to decide whether to continue its three-month campaign of defiance and keep the key printing industry craftsmen as members.

Mr Sean Geraghty, leader of the breakaway movement from the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU), said after the unanimous decision of the general council: "It is evident that they do not live in the real world. Our members made a democratic decision to leave the EETPU and join a printing union."

"We do not consider that we were being poached, and the TUC could have spent its time investigating the deep discontent of members that exists within the electricians' union."

Asked what would happen if the electricians' union seeks to enforce its closed shop agreement in Fleet Street should Sogat '82 still defy the TUC, he added: "That will be a problem for Fleet Street employers. We control a majority of national newspapers, all but one.."

Newspaper team

A committee of 10 union leaders was set up by the TUC yesterday to find the money for a new daily newspaper sympathetic to the labour movement.

Harrier jet designer wins award

Mr John Fozard, the chief designer of the Harrier jump-jet, was presented last night with the Institution of Mechanical Engineers' £4,200 James Clayton Prize for a meritorious contribution to modern engineering science.

Mr Fozard, marketing director of the British Aerospace Kingston-Brough Division, also played a key role in the late 1970s in the development of the ski-jump launch technique for Harriers.

The award citation said that Mr Fozard's contribution was a big factor in the ultimate success of the Sea Harrier in the Falklands war.

Mr Fozard, aged 55, has lectured extensively on the Harrier project and has been honoured by many societies and institutions.

Tariq Ali expelled from party by Labour NEC

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday demanded and won the expulsion of Mr Tariq Ali from the party on the ground that he was still a revolutionary socialist.

The party national executive voted 14-9 for Mr Ali's expulsion, two years after the former leading member of the International Marxist Group had joined the Hornsey constituency party in London.

Mr Eric Heffer, the new party chairman, disclosed later that the executive had also rejected a plea from Mr Ali that it should give him a timetable after which his membership might be acceptable.

Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, reported: "The burden of Mr Kinnock's central argument was that Mr Tariq Ali held an ideology, that of revolutionary socialism, which was incompatible with the principles of the Labour Party, which is committed to the winning of a parliamentary majority and the use of Parliament as the instrument of social change".

But Mr Ali, who was allowed a six-minute appeal to executive members before they voted him out, told them that he had joined the party in good faith.

He told *The Times*, in advance of the vote: "I do think that it would be unjust if they denied me the right to join the party when tens of thousands of people who have views similar to mine, even to the left of mine, are members.

"My own feeling is that it is my name or notoriety over the last years which is the reason for keeping me out – and it is very, very unfortunate that it is not an English name.

"That is why the media made me into such a bogey in the 60s; I had a foreign name."

Hornsey and Wood Green Labour Party's general committee now has to decide on its course of action in the light of yesterday's executive ruling. If they defied the executive they could be disbanded; a similar threat is faced by Islington, South and Finsbury, the party which has still not rescinded the membership cards of Mr Ted Grant and Mr Peter Taaffe, two of the five Militant Tendency leaders who were expelled from the party earlier this year.

Mr Tariq Ali: "Foreign name is to blame"

Labour has success at the polls

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Labour Party has won more votes than the Conservatives and the Alliance in local council by-elections held since the election of Mr Neil Kinnock as its new leader three weeks ago.

The steep rise in the party's electoral popularity, which has been suggested by recent opinion polls, is strongly confirmed by a survey of the 21 three-cornered contests since October 2 in which nearly 50,000 votes have been cast.

The survey, which appears in this week's *New Statesman*, shows that the Labour Party has secured 18,331 votes, or 37.5 per cent; the Conservatives 17,572 (36 per cent) and the Alliance 11,972 (24.5 per cent).

The figures suggest jump of 9 per centage points for Labour on its performance in by-elections between June and September and puts the party ahead for the first time since the magazine began its survey in the summer of 1981.

The Tories have dropped two points and the Alliance seven points. The Conservatives have hit their worst patch since the start of the Falklands conflict, failing to gain a seat since September 22.

	Seats defended	Seats lost	Seats gained	Seats held now
C	10	3	0	7
Lab	10	2	2	10
Lib	2	1	3	4
SDP	1	1	1	1
Ind	0	0	1	1

Boundary changes expected

By Our
Political Correspondent

The Home Secretary is preparing to make an early announcement that next year's European parliamentary elections are to be contested on revised constituency boundaries.

Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Home Office, said in a Commons written reply last night that it was now hoped that Boundary Commission reports for England, Scotland, and Wales would be submitted by the end of next March, "provided there are no unforseen setbacks".

The Bonudary Commission for England had earlier this month caused some consternation in the Home Office and among political parties with an announcement that it did noot expect their report to be ready until April.

Given that there is a two-week parliamentary recess in April, that could have meant that a draft Order in Council would not hav been made until *Mry, little* more than a month before the poll on June 14.

It is now hoped, barring accidents, that the draft order will be put before both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of April.

But after the inquiries, which are scheduled to start on November 14, it is hoped that assistant commissioners will have their revisions published in January, which would enable the political parties to complete their selection processes well in advance of the poll for the 81 United Kingdom constituencies.

Trade Union Bill

Secret ballot before strikes, or funds at risk

The Government's Trade Union Bill, published yesterday, contains three main provisions concerning union democracy.

The Bill aims to ensure that trade unionists can elect the governing body of their union by secret ballot; that they are consulted in a secret ballot before being called out on strike (otherwise union funds could be at risk); and, third, that they can vote at least once every 10 years on whether their union should continue to maintain a political fund.

Part one of the Bill deals with trade union elections.

Clause 1 requires the executive to be elected by secret ballot of the union's members. The clause provides that every person who has a vote or casting vote on this committee must owe his position to an election fulfilling the requirements in clause 2 held within the last five years.

The clause also provides that office holders in the union whose office gives them a vote or casting vote on the committee (such as the union's general secretary or president) must have been similarly elected to that office.

Clause 2 lays down that all elections to the principal executive committee of a trade union must comply with the following requirements:

Entitlement to vote at the election must be accorded equally to all members of the union unless they are in certain listed groups, such as newly-joined or retired members, which are also excluded from voting under union rules.

Voting in the election must be by the marking of a ballot paper and without interference or constraint. Those entitled to vote must, so far as is reasonably practicable, be supplied with a ballot paper and given a *fair* and con*venient* opportunity to vote in secret. Votes cast in the election must be fairly and accurately counted. No member is to be unreasonably prevented from standing for election nor required to belong to a particular political party in order to do so.

Clause 3 provides that a member of a union can apply to the High Court (or, in Scotland, the Court of Session) for a declaration that the union has failed to comply with the Bill's provisions regarding the election of its executive.

Clause 4 provides for exemp*tion from the balloting* requirements for: trade union federations which have no individuals as members; newly formed or amalgamated unions for a period of one year from their formation; unions to which another union has transferred its engagements, but only for a period of one year from the date of transfer and only in respect of certain members who joined the executive as a consequence of the transfer.

Clause 5 defines certain expressions used in Part I of the Bill; and provides the necessary transitional provisions. One effect of the latter is to ensure that *following commencement* of Part I (which will be by order) all subsequent elections to the executive of a trade union will have to be conducted in accordance with the Bill's provisions.

Part two of the Bill deals with the secret ballots before industrial action.

Clause 6 removes immunity from legal action in cases where trade unions do not hold a ballot before authorizing or endorsing a call for a strike (or any other form of industrial action which interferes with, or breaks, the employment contracts of those called upon to take part in it).

Clause 7 sets out the requirements which strike ballots must satisfy. Entitlement to vote must be given to those, and only those, whom it is reasonable for the union to believe will be called upon to take or to *continue to take strike or other* industrial action. Immunity will be lost if any member is called on to strike after being denied entitlement to vote.



Mr Tom King: Will steer the Bill through.

Part three deals with political activities.

Clause 8 provides that trade unions, which have in the past balloted their members, under the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1913, to enable them to spend money on political activities, must in future ballot their members at least every 10 years if they wish to continue to do so.

Clause *9 supplements* the existing requirements in the 1913 Act, which govern the conduct of ballots on political activities. Under that Act these ballots must be held under union rules which have been approved for the purpose by the *certification* officer and have satisfied him that they comply with the Act's requirements concerning secrecy and the conduct of the ballot.

Clause 10 deals with the assets and liabilities of the separate political funds which, under the 1913 Act trade unions must have if they wish to spend on political activities. In cases where a union has lost its authority to spend on political activities, the clause provides that nothing more must be added to the political fund; and it enables unions to transfer assets of the fund to another fund of the union without being *in breach of trust* or of their rules.

The clause also makes clear that no political fund deficits incurred at any time after passage of the Bill may be paid off from the union funds other than the political fund, and that unions must not at any time transfer into their political funds money not appropriate to those funds.

Clause 11 deals with the situation where a trade union no longer has the right to spend on political activities. It prpvides that trade unions must immediately take steps to ensure that collection of the political levy ceases as soon as practicable, and that any levy contributions which are received in the meantime may be paid into another fund of the union, but must be refunded to union members on request.

Caluse 12 gives a trade union member the right to apply to the High Court (Court of Session in Scotland) for a declaration that the union has failed to take the steps required by Clause 11 to ensure that collection of the political levy ceases.

Caluse 13 provides that when a union has lost but subsequnetly reestablishes its authority to spend on political activities, it may not transfer any money acquired before the new authority was established into the political fund.

Clause 14 contains an updated and revised definition of the aspects ("political objects") on which, under the 1913 Act, trade unions are only allowed to spend if they have authority from their members to do so.

Clause 15 defines certain terms used in Part III of the Bill and applies it with any necessary modifications to employers' *associations*.

Clause 16 provide for any additional expenditure which may arise under the scheme established under section 1 of the Employment Act, 1980 (funds for trade union ballots) as a consequence of the provisions of the Bill.

Clause 17 enables he secretary of state to bring Part one of the Act into effect by order, while Parts two and three will come into effect two months after the Bill receives Royal Assent.

The clause also provides that *Parts I and II of the Act* will not extend to Northern Ireland and that Part III will not apply to any trade union based in Northern Ireland.

Sadler's Wells is on Arts Council list of institutions facing closure

By David Hewson

The Sadler's Wells Theatre and the Riverside Studios are among several national arts institutions which face closure through the Government's abolition of metropolitan authorities.

They are included on a provisional list of threatened theatres, orchestras and opera companies privately compiled by the Arts Council. It has been assessing the impact of the move to abolish the council bodies, which provide around £24m of grant aid to the arts annually.

Arts Council sources said yesterday that the operation of the South Bank complex would also be threatened by the abolition move. At the moment, the Greater London Council gives an annual subsidy of around £4.5m towards the National Theatre, the Festival Hall, the Hayward Gallery and the National Film Theatre.

The Government has proposed that the South Bank complex should be administered by a single entity with its assets transferred to a board of management answerable to the Arts Council.

The discussion document issued by the Government adds: "The Arts Council would make funding available where necessary, but the complex as a whole would be expected to be run as far as possible on commercially viable lines while retaining the cultural activities and interests which currently flourish there".

The document suggests that the Government will make additional funds available to support nine national arts institutions, including the National Theatre, leaving the rest to search for increased grants from non-metropolitan authorities and to find extra money from private bodies.

The decision would mean, for instance, that the Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester would be funded by the Arts Council without any burden on the local rating authorities while theatres outside the city would have to persuade their councils to give larger grants to guarantee their continued existence.

The Government's White Paper does not say how much money will be given to the Arts Council to meet the shortfall in the funding of the selected organizations.

Though it declares that the continuing levels of public expenditure in the arts should be maintained, there is a belief within the Arts Council that many local authorities will not be willing to increase their support to make up for what is lost with the abolition of the metropolitan bodies.

It is understood that the council will be presenting evidence opposing the plans before the deadline for submissions closes in January.

Mr Luke Rittner, the council's secretary, would not comment directly on the issue yesterday but said that the council had decided to draw up a new strategy for the body's future.

"Probably the council is moving into a particularly difficult period with particularly rough seas and it has got to give a degree of positive leadership that is vital if we are to hold on to what has been achieved.

"The council is extremely perturbed about the shortage of funds and determined to renew its efforts to get funding increased."

Organizations to be guaranteed central support for their "national and international standing":
National Theatre
English National Opera
London Festival Ballet
London Orchestral Concerts Board
Hallé Orchestra
Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester
Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society
Opera North
City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra

Companies seriously affected by the withdrawal of the lion's share of their income from metropolitan authorities include:
Northern Ballet in Manchester
Liverpool Everyman Theatre
Liverpool Playhouse
Northern Sinfonia, Newcastle
Tyne and Wear Theatre
The Royal Shakespeare Company's six-week Newcastle season, which depends heavily on a grant from Tyne and Wear, could also face closure.

European milk about to enter Britain

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Shoppers will be able to sample continental milk in this country for the first time in mid-November. But health officials will inspect imported milk when it lands and will have power to throw away any found to be unfit.

"This will ensure that the health of United Kingdom consumers is not threatened", Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said at a dairy trade lunch in London yesterday. "I hope this will allay some of the concern that has been expressed."

The milk will all be long-life or sterilized and will often arrive straight from the dairy in square cardboard containers of the type now used for flavoured milk and fruit juice. Its main attraction will be its cheapness. compared with the bottled pint of fresh British milk delivered to households for 22 pence.

Mr Jopling made clear that the Government would not try to protect British dairies and farms against cut-price competition from abroad. He said it was for the public to choose between cheap long-life milk and the natural and nutritious product traditionally delivered to homes.

Britain has been forced by a European Court judgment to accept milk imports on terms similar to those governing butter and cheese.

The court case came after complaints from abroad that Britain was operating a trade barrier masquerading as a health precaution.

Hardly any imported milk has reached Britain before because rules here have made its sale uneconomic.

Anaesthesia death 'an accident'

An inquest jury returned a verdict of misadventure on a woman who died in a dentist's chair while under anaesthetic.

Mrs Joyce Foundling, aged 52, of Flackwell Road, Erdington, Birmingham, had a tooth extracted and general anaesthetic administered by Mr Kewal Abrol, aged 56, in January, 1981, at his surgery in Gravelly Hill North, Erdington.

Mr Abrol was convicted of manslaughter at Stafford Crown courtin May 1981, and his appeal was dismissed in July, last year.

But in July this year the Court of Appeal quashed the conviction and the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said that new medical evidence had cast great doubt on evidence given at the original trial.

The original evidence was that Mrs Founding ad ided from inhaling vomit while recovering from the anaesthetic, which was given by Mr Abrol without a nurse or an anaesthetist present.

Dr Derek Barrowcloff, a Home Office pathologist who is based at Warwick, told yesterday's reopened inquest that it was notoriously difficult to determine how a person under anaesthetic dies.

He agreed with Dr Richard Whittington, the coroner, that he had been approached and asked for help by Mr Abrol. It was most irregular but he had agreed because Mr Abrol was a dental colleague.

Dr Whitington told the inquest jury that at the time of Mrs Foundling's death dentists received an extra fee if they administered an anaesthetic themselves.

He said that nearly two years ago the General Dental Council had said that anaesthetics should not be given by dentists who were to perform surgery.

At the end of the three-hour inquest, the jury decided that Mrs Foundling had died as a result of the general anaesthetic.

Anna Ford joins BBC as presenter

Anna Ford, the broadcaster, who was dismissed by TV-am earlier this year, is to become a guest presenter on the BBC's lunchtime magazine programme, *Pebble Mill at One*.

Miss Ford will conduct one interview a week for the programme, starting on Monday. The BBC refused to say for how long her freelance contract will run. Miss Ford last worked for the BBC in February, 1978, on *Tomorrow's World* before joining ITN.

New Fiat automatic for 1984

By Clifford Webb

Fiat Italy is to start producing a small car fitted with a new type of automatic transmission by the middle of next year.

It is claimed to have many advantages over present automatics, including fuel consumption to match the best five-speed manual gearbox models.

Fiat is so convinced that its Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT) is an important step forward that it has taken the unusual course of inviting motoring journalists from all over Europe to try the new Uno-matic 70 nine months or so before it is launched.

In that way it has stolen a march on Ford which also disclosed recently that it is running 20 experimental CVT Fiestas

Minister is sent 'crude bomb'

Strathclyde police confirmed yesterday that a letter bomb addressed to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, has been intercepted in Glasgow.

The incendiary device, described by police as "crude but viable", was discovered on Tuesday, addressed to Mr King at the Commons. The Scottish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility in a letter to the Press Association.

Animal group in 'poison' alert

Customers have been told by the police not to eat meat from a butcher's shop on Merseyside because it may have been poisoned.

Baxters in Hoylake Road, Moreton, on Merseyside, shut after a man telephoned the manager on Tuesday afternoon claiming that he was a member of the Animal Preservation Society and saying that some meat had been contaminated.

Trawler holed

The trawler Esther Colleen, based at Brixham, was badly holed yesterday when she rammed the frigate HMS Ambuscade in heavy fog off Torbay, Devon. The frigate was not badly damaged and there were no casualties.

Slow getaway

Police in Ferndown, Dorset, followed a trail of broken milk bottles left by thieves who stole a safe containing £300 from a dairy, then used a milk float to get away. It was found abandoned later.



Fit for a prince: The Princess of Wales thanking children who helped to compile a book of bedtime stories given to her for Prince William. The gift came as she visited a charity event for the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Café Royal, London, yesterday. *Stories for a Prince* will be published by Hamish Hamilton on the Prince of Wales's birthday, November 14, and royalties from sales will go to the RNIB.

Nilsen 'had bizarre sexual fantasies'

By David Nicholson-Lord

The young male homosexuals and vagrants killed by Dennis Nilsen may have paid the ultimate price for ignoring his lonely "outpourings" when they returned to his north London flat for a night's drinking, a Central Criminal Court jury was told yesterday.

Nilsen, who has admitted to police killing 15 or 16 men and dismembering and burning their bodies, suffered from "bizarre" sexual fantasies, paranoid tendencies black outs brought on by alcohol abuse and a craving for attentin which amounted to the grandiose, a leading forensic psychiatrist said.

Dr James MacKeith, an expert witness called by the defence, described Nilsen as withdrawn and alone and having a craving for a permanent relationship after a promiscuous stream of homosexual one-night stands. "He made an extraordinary investment in his relationship with his pet dog", he added.

Nilsen, he said, described how he would talk incessantly to his guests about anything from music to Margaret Thatcher, Dr MacKeith said.

According to Dr MacKeith, Nilsen had said: "If they entered into it, it would be OK. If they slept they would be dead already . . ! You have got to listen to me, 'I am a valuable member of society'. Once they were dead I would stop thinking at fever pitch. It was the ultimate to pay for apathy."

Dr MacKeith, a former consultant psychiatrist at Broadmoor special hospital and now adviser in forensic psychiatry to the South-East Thames Regional Health Authority, said Nilsen, though not mad or mentally ill, suffered severe personality disorder, which substantially diminished his responsibility for the crimes.

Nilsen, who denies six counts of murder and two of attempted murder, will not be giving evidence.

His counsel, Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, MP, warned the jury against "the temptation to say the killings are so horrible and the killer so vile" that it was a waste of time trying to decide between a verdict of murder and one of manslaughter, which the defence was seeking.

Dr MacKeith said that Nilsen, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, recounted two "bizarre" stories as though he believed they were true. Both involved fantasies of being inconscious and naked.

One involved walking fully-clothed into the sea as a child aged 10 and being rescued by another boy. In the second, supposedly dating from his time with the Army in the Middle East, he was overpowered by a taxi-driver whom he subsequently killed.

One element of his sexual perversion centred on washing and powdering the bodies of his victims and examining them, with himself, in mirror.

Nilsen began to fear he was going mad, particularly because of blackouts produced by alcoholics "binges".

The case continues today.

Killer may be a convict

From Ronald Faux, Sheffield

Detectives believe the killer of Mr Basil Laitner, his wife, Avril, and son, Richard, could be an escaped prisoner on the run from the police. The murder hunt now involves police forces throughout Britain.

Det Supt Terry Stuart said on Monday that a conversation between the murderer and the Laitners' younger daughter, Nicki, suggested that he had been sleeping rough and had escaped from custody.

After stabbing her relatives to death the killer went to Nicki Laitner's room where she kept the man talking for some hours. "She remained extraordinarily calm, cool, and collected which may have led to her survival. She developed something of a rapport with him", Mr Stuart said.

The funeral service was held yesterday at the synagogue where the Laitner's daughter, Suzanne, had been married four days earlier.

Fact sheet to help women on Pill

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Family Planning Association has acted to allay fears over the safety of birth control pills.

A fact sheet, *Pills in Perspective*, was published yesterday after last week's reports suggesting links between the Pill and incidences of breast and cervical cancer.

The FPA document is intended to reassure women until experts clarify vital points over which specialists are now at loggerheads.

The confusion has arisen because last week's reports in the *Lancet* do not involve all pills or all women on the Pill.

The first advice from the FPA is for women aged under 25 to continue with their present packet and then discuss with their doctor whether a different variety is advisable.

The list of preferred pills for the under 25s named in the fact sheet are Norimin, Brevinor, Ovysmen, Binovum and Logynon, ED, Trinocdial, Trinordial 28, and progestogen-only pills where advised. This may not be a complete list.

For women who start taking the pill after the age of 25 there appears to be no risk. They and their doctors will probably choose to continue with their present Pill, with monthly breast self-examination and cervical smears at three to five-year intervals.

For women over 35 and smokers over 30 the association recommends alternatives to the pill containing both oral contraceptive hormones - progestogen and oestrogen. The progestogen-only pill is included in the alternatives.

Medical advisers at the Family Planning Association are also intensely critical of the conclusions drawn by the group working with Professor Malcolm Pike which compared the incidence of breast cancer among a small sample of patients (314) with individually matched controls. Their report listed 29 commonly used oral contraceptives in the United States which were put into risk categories according to the potency of their progestogen content.

The serious quarrel among the expets is over the validity of using progestogen potency as a measure of the risk of breast cancer. Potency is determined using a test divised in 1967 which shows how effective a compound is at blocking menstruation.

Professor John Newton, a gynaecologist and chairman of the association's medical advisory panel, said many doctors now challenged the test and were pressing for more relevant ways, probably using tissue from breast biopsies, to monitor the pill.

Travel firm pays £9,300 after hotel 'nightmare'

A winter skiing holiday turned into a nightmare for two dozen dentists, doctors, and nurses, Deputy Judge Sir Douglas Frank, QC, was told in the High Court yesterday.

Their stay in Italy went "disastrously wrong" when the 24 holidaymakers, who worked at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, were crammed into seven rooms, their counsel, Mr James Wadsworth, QC, said.

The food advertised in the Blue Sky Holidays brochure with the words "Molto bene. We don't have to tell you how good Italian food is", was in fact "little short of appalling", Mr Wadsworth said.

Breakfast at the hotel, La Chapelle, at Jouvenceaux, on the French-Italian border, consisted of one cup of coffee and one croissant, "with a rather rude reply if more food was asked for".

There was no hot water, no adequate locks on the bedroom doors, no bar, and facilities in the hotel annex for guests to supply their own food or drink, Mr Wadsworth said.

The holidaymakers sued Blue Sky Holidays, who denied they were liable to pay back the £3,734 costs of the holiday in January, 1980.

Later, after talks out of court, Blue Sky agreed to pay the holidaymakers £9,300, to include damages and legal costs.

On that basis, the judge "stayed" the legal proceedings.

The action was brought by Mr Anthony Clough, of Pickwick Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex, and Mr Andrew Palmer, now of Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford, both dentists, who organized the trip.

Mr Wadsworth alleged that Blue Sky knew before the group left for Italy that the hotel manager had absconded with a large sum of money, and had operated a fraud involving overbooking. As a result, rooms were not available.

Blue Sky

Mr Wadsworth said the holiday brochure promised that if the accommodation advertised could not be provided the money would be refunded or another comparable holiday offered.

Mr Clough, giving evidence, said the party arrived at the hotel amid chaos.

He and his wife shared a small room which contained four beds with a doctor and his wife. The following days were disastrous, Mr Clough said.

At the start of the second week, he and his wife moved to the annex, to find it poorly lit, cold, and damp with a rough cement floor with cement bags piled up, and bricks and timber lying around.

The heating was poor and their clothes became damp. Mr Clough said he was once served a main course comprising "a little square of ham, a chunk of pineapple, and 11 peas".

Iranian gets the Scots to say Feta

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Analogies such as sending coals to Newcastle or selling refrigerators to Eskimos will be evoked today when a new £2m cheese-making plant is officially opened in Stranraer, Galloway.

The plant is specifically designed to produce Feta cheese for the Middle East and other rapidly expanding markets.

It is the result of a contract won last year by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board to supply 5,000 tonnes a year to Iran, worth an estimated £15m.

Although a British breakthough, it is by no means a European first. Other countries, notably Denmark, but also France, Holland and Germany, have long since discovered and exploited this lucrative outlet for their dairy surpluses.

White Feta, low in fat content and with a strong, distinctive flavour is a staple food in Iran, many Arab countries, Turkey, Greece and the Balkans. Traditionally, it is made of goat's milk but in recent years demand has far outstripped local supply; in Iran alone, since the revolution, consumption has increased from 20,000 to 80,000 tonnes a year.

The Danes first discovered how to produced Feta from cow's milk. Subsequently they perfected a method, known as ultrafiltration, whereby the amount of milk needed to produce a tonne of cheese could be reduced from around 8,000 litres to about 5,000 litres, so that the residue was little more than water.

But it took a likable Anglophile Iranian exile, Mr Sheida Moussavi, now a nationalized Briton, to sell to the British the idea of exporting Feta. Astonished to find that it was not even made here, he approached the milk marketing boards in England, Wales and Northern Ireland before finding a receptive audience in Scotland.

He also encountered incredulity among potential buyers. "People did not believe that Britain could produce Feta", he recalled.

War reporting regulations 'unobeyable'

By Richard Evans

Strict regulations issued by the Ministry of Defence that could control the way British journalists report any future war or conflict of the Falklands type are "unobeyable and unenforceable", according to a senior army officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Powell, aged 40, Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, the Welsh Guards, explicitly criticized the ministry at a question and answer session with reporters on Tuesday and encouraged them to act now if they wanted to get the regulations changed.

His frank comments, which highlight the gulf between official ministry thinking and that of senior army officers in the field, came a few hours before 50 British reporters set off for a war-reporting exercise in Germany.

It is the first time since the Suez crisis that a group of reporters has been issued full combat clothing and been fully accredited in order to accompany a front line division.

Each reporter has had to sign a copy of the controversial regulations which have been criticized, as draconian and open to very wide interpretation. No censorship, however, will be imposed during this week's three-day trip.

The ministry insists that the regulations, which are based on those used in the Second World War and cover accreditation, legal status, and reporting restrictions, are only in draft form and may be amended or improved. But it is sensitive about them being published.

Reporters will get a chance to comment on the regulations after the exercise and Colonel Powell, who recently served on the staff of Supreme Allied Command in Europe, told them: "If you don't get it right this time it is no use complaining in two years' time. If you think they are over restrictive you must say so now

The ministry will always try to blot everything out. I think you are bound to be opposite each other, the ministry and the press.

The Government, and ministers in particular, do not want egg on their faces. They want to present a perfect picture to the House [of Commons]. That is what it really comes to."

He described as "rubbish" the action of Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry during the Falklands crisis, "in trying to use the media to put over a deception story".

In stark contrast to the regulations, the colonel said he was all in favour of personal contact with reporters in order to establish a trusting relationship.

Referring to a "catch all" rule that a journalist must not do anything to prejudice or damage the morale of British forces, Colonel Powell said: "A responsible journalist has to look at that and wonder whether the morale of troops is being undermined by something not being told.

"You have to think it through on a security basis and ask: 'Am I hazarding the lives of men and women by saying this now?'".

Army acknowledges needs for journalism

Brigadier Ramsbotham: Criticized report

The essence of successful warfare is secrecy and the recipe for successful journalism is publicity, but the two concepts need not be mutually exclusive, according to the Army's top public relations official.

"We acknowledge these imperatives exist, but we also acknowledge this gap has to be bridged", Brigadier David Ramsbotham told journalists.

Outlining his ideas about the treatment of war correspondents, he said that there was: No absolute right to know, but no absolute right to supress; an absolute right to ask questions, but an absolute right to refuse to answer provided a reason is given.

Brigadier Ramsbotham bitterly criticized a report that war reporting involves a clash over press freedom. He said he had remonstrated with the defence correspondent of *The Guardian* for making the suggestion. "We are not at all concerned with a row over press freedom".

He hoped that the exercise would enable journalists to see "the imperatives that operate on us in trying to protect the security of our operations and the people involved and why they are necessary".

The Ministry of Defence believed an operational commander had the right to ask for protection of his operation and the people involved by controlling the time of release of operational information.

PARLIAMENT October 26 1983

Foreign Secretary regrets lack of consultation by US

GRENADA

Consultation on the part of the United States over the invasion of Grenada was regrettably less than the Government would have wished, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons emergency debate. The Prime Minister had made absolutely plain to the US administration the view of the Government.

He said that the Government fully shared the objective of the countries which had intervened – to restore democratic and constitutional government to the island. It might be necessary and desirable for other Commonwealth states to play a part in this and the Government would be in touch with its Commonwealth partners about this.

The forces of the United States and the Commonwealth countries involved were exposed to danger and the Government would do nothing to make their task more difficult.

The Foreign Secretary spoke after Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, had strongly attacked the conduct of President Reagan and of Mrs Thatcher whom he called the President's obedient poodle. Sir Geoffrey Howe said that remark was disgraceful. Mr Healey called on Mrs Thatcher to honour the obligation she had accepted with other EEC governments and warn the United States against the use of force to solve Central American problems.

Mr Healey, in opening the debate, recalled that yesterday he had said the invasion of Grenada appeared to be a violation of the United Nations Charter and had split the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean in two and raised the most fundamental questions about relations between Britain and her most important ally. Everything which had happened in the past 24 hours confirmed the justice of what he had said.

The editorial in *The Times* today – a newspaper not noted for supporting the sort of views he put forward – had said: "There is no getting around the fact that the United States and its Caribbean allies have committed an act of aggression against Grenada. They are in breach of international law and the Charter of the United Nations."

I hope that the Foreign Secretary (he continued) will confirm that judgment, because international law is the only thing which stands between the world and anarchy. (Labour cheers). If governments arrogate to themselves the right to change the governments of other sovereign states, there can be no peace in this world, which is in perhaps the most dangerous age the human race has known.

It was improper for the House to condemn, as it had, the violation of international law by the Soviet Union in its attacks on Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan if it did not apply the same standards to the United States attack on Grenada.

He asked the Foreign Secretary for an assurance that the government would put to the meeting of the UN Secretary Council now taking place, a motion similar in terms to that it put at a meeting 18 months ago when British territory in an island in the South Atlantic was attacked by another aggressor, and that he would insist at the Security Council on the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Grenada, and on immediate cessation of hostilities. (Labour cheers)

It had become clear in the past 24 hours that if there were no immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada, the fighting might go on for months, if not years. (Conservatives shouts of "Rubbish") The Prime Ministers of Barbados and of Dominica had both said on radio in the past 24 hours – and were of course right – that the island of Grenada was ideal territory for guerrilla warfare.

It was already clear that fighting was continuing in many parts of the island, and both had said – and he suspected that they knew much about it – thatr fighting was likely to continue for six months. He hoped that some Conservative MPs who disputed that would take notice of the disputants in the conflict. He asked the Foreign Secretary to confirm that the government, in all its Commonwealth discussions, would stand for the principles of international law and would make its condemnation of the invasion plain for all to see.

He had to start, in referring to relations with the United States, by saying that information which had come to light in the past 24 hours made clear that statements made by the Foreign Secretary on Monday and Tuesday were imperfect, disingenious and lacking in candour.

The Organization Eastern Caribbean States had issued a communique which made clear that its member governments met last Friday in Barbados and decided then to undertake what it described as a "preemptive defensive strike" against Grenada and to seek assistance for that purpose from friendly countries in and out of the area.

We now know (he said) that President Reagan received a request on Friday night last week but we learnt from Prime Minister Adams on the radio at lunch time that the British Government received the request on Friday night last week. (Labour shouts of "Oh"). That was stated in he clearest terms by Mr Adams and he also expressed his disappointment that the British Government had not acceded to that invitation.

The House would want to know how, in the light of this fact, the Foreign Secretary could tell them simply that there were reports that some parts of the smaller group of the Caribbean Commonwealth were seeking military support during the weekend. Even more, how could the Minister of State at the Foreign Office say explicitly in the House of Lords on Monday that no approach had been received from Commonwealth countries on this matter at the time she spoke.

The plain fact was that the Government was approached by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States on Friday and the Foreign Secretary had said that no formal invitation was extended until Monday evening. He could not say the Foreign Secretary was deceiving the House, but he was certainly misleading it in the words he used and it was impossible to justify, by any stretch of the meaning of words, the statement by the Minister of State in the Lords on Monday.

They now knew, from what was said in Washington, that the US began considering military invasion of Grenada since the military coup took place on October 13.

Reports on British television yesterday from Washington declared that the CIA had been planning such an operation for months, before the coup took place. Mr Bishop, over whose death the President had wept crocodile tears in his statement on Monday, expressed in an interview on British radio last August his concern about the imminence of an invasion of Grenada organized by the US.

The select committee examining the situation in the Caribbean 12 months ago warned the Government of these fears and the Foreign Office chose not to comment on this part of its report in the answer it offered the House last spring.

It is very difficult (he said) to resist the suspicion that the US organized the invitation from the OECS so as to justify its invasion. (Labour cheers). Such a suspicion was attributed to British officials in a report in today's *Daily Telegraph* which was also attributed to British officials the view that it was seen by the US as a fig leaf for intervention, the same words used by the Soviet Union government in its statement on the matter yesterday.

In any case, reports of a likely invasion by some east Caribbean countries and the US were circulating widely throughout the Cariggean right through the weekend and on Monday Grenada Radio reported in detail the proceedings at Caricom, when some important parts of the Comonwealth – Trinidad, Belize and the Bahamas – rejected the request.

They now knew from reports from Washington yesterday that the Naional Security Council took the tentative decision to accept the OECS decision on Sunday evening. Was the overnment aware of this? Was the Foreign Secretary aware of it when he told the House he had no reason to believe America was contemplating such a step 24 hours later on Monday?

Either the Government was deceived by its major ally (he continued) or the Government was deceiving the House. (Labour cheers).

An American senator had said on the *Today* programme on the radio this morning that when the President told certain Congressmen of his intentions on Monday he also told them that the UK Government was in full support of the policy he was describing to them. Mr Healey hoped that either the Senator misheard the President or the President was mistaken. It was important indeed that the Foreign Secretary should clear this up.

When looking at the history of the affair, not just of the last few days, but of the last 12 months when the possibility of a military attack on an independent Commonwealth state was widely discussed throughout the Caribbean and in many other parts of the world, they must conclude that the Government was guilty of the same sort of fecklessness as it showed in dealing with the threat of an Argentine invasion of the Falklands 18 months ago.

He went on: And the prime responsibility for this fecklessness must lie with the Prime Minister herself (Labour cheers). She has shown a lack of grit, a flaccid indolence, in dealing with it. (Interruptions). She has failed in her duty to the House, she has failed in her duty to the Commonwealth and she has failed in her duty to the Palace. (Interruptions).

Was it true that both the Prime Minister and the Palace first heard of the invasion from press reports? Was it also true that a telex from the government of Grenada announcing an invasion was delivered to an old Foreign Office number which now belonged to a Scandanavian plastics company? (Laughter) It was difficult to believe that incompetence and lack of grit could go any further.

How on earth (he said) could the Prime Minister possibly imagine that a couple of minutes on the telephone with President Reagan when the invasion was already underway would make any difference?

During that fraught couple of minutes, what did the Prime Minister say to the President and what did he say to her? I must confess my own imagination leads me rather in the direction of a dialogue between the Glums. (Laughter)

The Prime Minister had made something of a cult of her special relationship with the American President, at the expense of British interests, of her relations with the Commonwealth.

Nowhere had this servility to the American President been more consistent than on the problems of Central American and the Caribbean area where she had supported the use of force for the problems of Central America after signing the communique, along with the other heads of Community governments, disavowing the use of force as a solution to the problems.

The Prime Minister had been the obedient poodle of the American President and that had been shown with brutal clarity by American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, when he had said: "We of course are always impressed with the views of the British Government and Mrs Thatcher, but that does not mean we always have to agree with them. We also have to take decisions in the light of the security situation of our citizens as we see it."

Mr Healey commented: So much for the obligation to consult between allies; so much for the relevance of joint decision over the use of cruise missiles placed in Britain.

Making the point was not to be anti-American because it had been made with equal force by members of the American Congress. President Reagan had broken the post-war tradition of diplomacy of all governments in the United States since 1945, both Republican and Democratic, and he had abandoned reliance on cooperation and consensus with his allies in favour of what had come to be called a sort of global unilateralism.

The tendency of the US to go it alone carried with it as immense

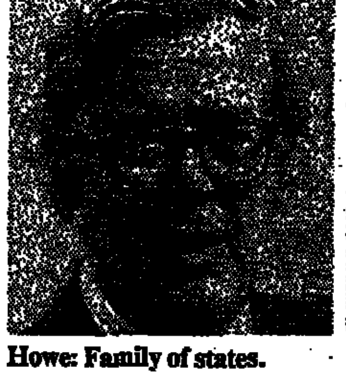

Steel: Protest to US was too late

danger for world peace since the American President at the moment saw the world exclusively in terms of red and white. President Reagan saw Russia as the focus of all evil in the world and this inability to see the world except in terms of the most primitive comic strip was immensely dangerous.

It had been attributed to President Reagan that he had asked the Prime Minister to make Grenada a Crown Colony. So much for the intention to restore a democratic government.

The President who had also told the world he was going to ask the Governor General to try to sort things out, should be reminded that the Governor General was responsible to the Queen and not to the American President.

What I am saying to the Prime Minister (said Mr Healey) is that it really is time she got off her knees and joined other allies of the United States who are deeply concerned about the President's trends in American policies.


Howe: Family of states.


Healey: Fecklessness

She must honour the obligation she had accepted with other Community governments and warn the United States against the use of force to solve Central American problems. Nobody had attacked the military action in Grenada more strongly in the Security Council than the government of Mexico and that could not be called communist by any stretch of the imagination.

One of the most worrying things the American President had said in recent days was that it was not possible to pick and chose where freedom could be defended. Could the United States really be expected to defend freedom on El Salvador and Guatemala by the same means he had used to defend it in Grenada?

There was also a danger he might chose the same menthod in defending in Nicaragua. America's allies had to disuade the United States from such a dangerous and catastrophic course.

If the current events continued as now foreseen, the British Government must, as a minimum, refuse to accept the deployment of American missiles on British soil unless Britain had the physical power to prevent their use against her will.

Because what is happening in Grenada (he said) is a warning to the Prime Minister and to the Foreign Secretary in this particular regard.

The Opposition, and many on the Government benches, believed the American action to be the most catastrophic blunder and the failure of the Government to prevent it as an unforgivable dereliction of doty.

Something at least might be gained from the experience of the last few days. It should warn America's allies of the danger of servility to leadership from Washington which could be dangerous to the interests of the western world. It should remind America's allies of the need to unite to shift American policy to the ways of cooperation and consensus.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said he understood that the Americans had now secured both the airports on the island at Pearls and Salines, as well as the radio station, and Fort Rupert. But fighting was apparently continuing at Fort Frederick and elsewhere. Two United States servicemen had been killed and there were unconfirmed reports that 12 Cubans had been killed during the fighting. There was no firm information at present of any other casualties.

In addition (he said) there are reports that a number of Soviet nationals may have been detained, and rumours that Mr Bernard Coard, one of the leaders of last week's coup, has sought sanctuary in the Soviet Embassy. I am not in a position to confirm these.

The latest information available was that there were no reports of any British casualties. The United States administration had informed Britain that they were willing to evacuate UK citizens to Barbados as soon as conditions allowed. HMS Antrim remained ready to be called upon in case of need and Britain was also making contingency arrangements for evacuation by British aircraft.

A consular team from the British High Commission in Bridgetown (he continued) is standing by to go to Grenada as soon as practicable to establish how many British citizens may wish to be evacuated. The majority of them are long-term residents of Grenada.

He had received assurances that the Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, was safe. It would not be sensible for Sir Paul's safety to say more. The Governor General might have an important role to play in the restoration of democracy.

He represented one of the few elements of constitutional continuity. The American administration was aware of that constitutional position and had undertaken to respect it.

Sir Geoffrey Howe recalled that the Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, was overthrown in March 1979 in a coup d'etat and that a People's Revolutionary Government was set up, led by Dr Maurice Bishop, a Marxist, which suspended the constitution and governed by promulgating so called People's Laws.

This unconstitutional regime lasted until October 13 when Mr Bishop was ousted by his deputy, Mr Coad, a more radical Marxist. There had been no satisfactory explanation of the killing of Mr Bishop and some of his close supporters.

On October 20 the Granadian High Commissioner in London, Mr Fennis Augustine, was called to the Foreign Office and Britian's concern about the safety of the British community was emphasized to him.

Next day, the British High Commissioner in Barbados learnt that some Caribbean heads of government were pressing their colleagues in the Caribbean community to ask for military help in restoring constitutional government in Grenada.

We promptly took steps (he said) and instructed our embassy in Washington to ascertain how the United States Government might respond to such an approach.

The Americans had stated that their diversion towards Grenada on Saturday, October 22, of a carrier group was a signal to the local authorities of the concern about the safety of American citizens on the island.

We were informed on the same day, October 22, that the seven heads of Government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States had decided to put together a multinational force and to call on friendly governments to help restore peace and order in Grenada.

Late that evening the British Government was informed by the American Government that they had received a firm request from that organization to help restore peace and order in Grenada.

They told us (he continued) that no decision has been taken on how to respond, and they had concluded that they should proceed very cautiously.

They had no reason to suppose that we should support any such approach had it been made to us.

On Sunday, October 23, the British High Commissioner in Barbados was informed that a formal request for British participation in a multinational force would probably be handed over later in the day.

This did not happen (he said) but we received later that day the conclusions of the CARICOM meeting in Trinidad. They had decided in favour of political and economic measures against Grenada but were divided on the desirability of military action.

We were in close touch with the American Government throughout October 23 and two US consular officials had accompanied our Deputy High Commissioner to Grenada over the weekend to form a first-hand assessment of the risks to British and American citizens.

On that day, we were assured by the US Government that we would be consulted immediately if the United States decided to take any action and informed that a US emissary, Ambassador McNeil, had been sent to Barbados to confer with Caribbean leaders.

Also on that day HMS Antrim was instructed to sail from Cartagena in Columbia to the vicinity of Grenada in case the evacuation of British nationals proved necessary. This was a precautionary move, entirely unrelated to the suggestion of some Caribbean leaders that a multinational force should be established.

Ministers met on Monday, October 24 to consider the events over the weekend. There was also available a report from the British Deputy High Commissioner in Bridgetown, Mr Montgomery, who had visited Grenada over the weekend.

Following that meeting (he went on) our Ambassador in Washington was instructed to put to the United States factors which would have to be carefully weighed before any decision was taken.

It has been on that afternoon that he had made his statement to the House. What he had said then represensentd his complete statement of the truth as he understood it.

On Monday evening London received the text of a statement by the OECS, which had been handed to the British *High* Commission in Barbados, informing the British Government, among others, of the organizations's intention of taking action under Article 8 of the 1981 Treaty of OECS for the collective defence and preservation of peace and security against external aggression and requesting assistance from friendly governments.

That same evening President Reagan informed the Prime Minister that he was giving serious consideration to the request from OECS and would welcome her thoughts.

He undertook to inform the Prime Minister in advance of any decision taken by the United States. While our response to the message was being considered a second message arrived from the President saying that he had decided to respond positively to the request made to him.

Ministers met immediately to discuss the situation and shortly after midnight on Monday, October 25, the Prime Minister sent a reply to the President in which she reiterated the considerations which we had already put to the United States the previous day and expressed our concern at the course of action he was contemplating.

Mrs Thatcher also phoned the President – and I am not prepared to discuss the substance of any discussion – to underline the importance she attached to this matter. Early on Tuesday morning she received a message from President Reagan informing her that he had weighed the issues raised in her letter carefully but had decided United States participation in the multinational force would, nevertheless, go ahead.

The Government directed the attention of the United States to certain factors that should be taken into account. Some of these included the safety of our own community, the position of our Governor General and the fact that the CARICOM (Caribbean-Commonwealth countries, although agreed on the need for political and economic measures, were divided on the advisability of military intervention.

The United Kingdom and a number of other Commonwealth countries took the view that no action was called for of this kind.

The situation was such in which the United States and some Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean took the other view of the risk to which their citizens were exposed in Grenada.

The fact is that, despite the reservations we expressed, the Americans decided to intervene in Grenada may be a matter of regret, but it should not be a matter for surprise.

We do not agree with the Americans on every issue (he continued), any more than they always agree with us. Nor would we expect them to. On some issues our perceptions and those of the Americans are bound to be different.

In this case the United States had particular reason to consult most closely with those Caribbean countries which had called on it to help resolve the crisis. Nevertheless, their lack of consultation was regrettably less than we would have wished. (Laughter).

In the course of that consultation the Prime Minister made absolutely plain to the US administration the views which we took as you would expect her to do.

For Mr Healey to take such a situation as one for denouncing Mrs Thatcher as anybody's poodle was absolutely discraceful.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): As what the Foreign Secretary has now said is very different from what he said yesterday, why does he not condemn what the United States have done?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: This was an occasion when the United States in company with a number of Commonwealth-Caribbean countries took one view and the United Kingdom, in company with a number of other Commonwealth-Caribbean countreis took another view. (Shouts of "What do you think?").

In the circumstances it is no more for me to condemn the United States than it is for them to condemn us. (Opposition shouts of "Resign").

What has happened in this case does not and must not be allowed to weaken the essential fabric of our alliance with the US. It does not and must not be allowed to cast any doubt on the firmness of our commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and all that means.

Mr Healey had suggested that this week's events were relevant to decisions that might have to be taken about the use of nuclear weapons. There was no credible analogy between the Government's exchanges with the Americans on Grenada and consultations that took place before any decision could be taken to fire American nuclear weapons from Britain.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: The Foreign Secretary has a duty to this House to make it clear, as be will have to do in the security council, whether he believes the US and the other Caribbean states were justified in under Article 8 of the Charter in invading Grenada. Surely the answer is they were not justified and be ought to say so from that dispatch box.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: On a matter of this kind it is still possible for more than one view to be held. (Labour interruptions.) At this time, when operations to restore democracy to the people of Grenada are still under way, nothing could be less helpful than for me to respond to his invitation to condemn the United States.

It should not be overlooked that seven independent Caribbean countries had joined with the United States in this intervention, and indeed urged it on the United States. It was not sufficiently recognized that although these islands enjoyed full independence, they also had a high degree of mutual interdependence. There had been democratic elections in most of these islads recently and they attached importance to the consolidation of democratic processes within the region.

Just as the United States had some 1,000 citizens in Grenada, so the other Caribbean countries who had intervened had nationals of their own on Grenada and had Grenadans in their own islands. This was a very close family of states. Just as this fact explained so much of what had happened, so also it perhaps provided the key to the way ahead. Countries which had participated in the present operation would be well placed to assist the Granadans to restore and set up the necessary machinery to ensure an early return to constitutionality and democracy.

The stated objective was to restore democratic and constitutional government to the island.


Amery: Britain abdicated leadership

That is an objective we fully share (he said). It may be necessary and desirable for other Commonwealth states to play a part in this process.

We shall be in touch with our Commonwealth partners about this and we welcome the willingness of the Commonwealth Secretary-General to help towards that end.

The Americans have made plain their wish to withdraw from the Grenadan scene at the earliest reasonable opportunity. Meantime, their forces and those of Commonwealth countries involved are exposed to great danger. We shall do nothing to make their task more difficult.

We must all wish for a speedy and successful outcome, one that will quickly pave the way for genuine elections in Grenada, for the first time in many years.

The whole House will hope that Grenada will once again be able to move forward along the path of democracy. That will improve the prospects for peace throughout the Caribbean.

The end of Sir Geoffrey Howe's speech was drowned by loud shouts of "Resign" from Labour benches.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Tweeddale, Etterick and Lauderdale) said it was quite obvious that reasons given by the American administration for this exercies were not validated by any international law or by the Charter of the UN.

The Government (he said) was right to protest to the United States. They were right to take that view. My argument is that they took it too late and the history of our relations with Grenada over which the Foreign Secretary skated rather lightly indicates we have been dragged along with foreign policy over several years.

Mr Shultz was reported this morning as saying that one of the objectives of the exercise was that it was hoped to establish a friendly Government in Grenada.

We all hope for friendly neighbours and friendly governments (he said) but there is no rule of international law which allows big powers in the world to go round establishing friendly government in smaller countries of the world. That is a dangerous proposition to be allowed to pass without comment.

The process of encouraging liberal democracy was not assisted by going around supporting every thug in Latin America who happened to be anti-communist. That had been the position of the present American administration; it helped to hand the argument to the Marxists.

The Foreign Secretary had used the Prime Minister's words when on May 12 she talked about the understandings and arrangements for implementing the cruise missile agreement. In the light of these events they should not rely on undertakings dating back to the Attlee-Truman era and relating not to missiles but to bombers.

The smaller countries were entitled to some form of protection from some sort of international policeman. Far from undermining the authority of the UN, Britain and the US should start to develop an active and positive role for that organization.

Mr George Walden (Buckingham C) a former diplomat, said in a maiden speech that he hoped that the country would recognize the courage which the Government had shown in making its views clear, in trying to convey those views to the United States and in trying to head off the situation which had arisen. (Labour protests). It was surely more usual to be blamed for giving wrong advice and being listened to, than for giving right advice and not being heeded.

As the tempo of east-west events quickened it was time for the voice of restraint from Britain to be heard as loudly and directly as possible. The courageous position of the Government of Grenada had heightened and not diminished British influence in the world.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP) said anyone who, after the experience of the past few days and recent years, imagined that the United States would defer to the views of the British Government, when considering whether it was necessary to use its weapons, was living in a dangerous fools' paradise and anyone in office entertaining that illusion was in no position to serve the United Kingdom.

The United States was dominated by the illusions that it was in the power of any nation to create democracy and freedom by military force and that it was in its power to decide how the inhabitants of other countries should be governed and to bring that about by military intervention in the last resort.

What we should have learnt or been reminded of in the past few days (he said, referring to cruise weapons) is that the only condition of national honour and independence of these weapons being stationed on our soil is that this country should hold physical control and ultimate power of decision over their use. (Labour cheers).

Recalling the words of George Washington that a nation indulging towards another habitual hatred or habitual fondness was in some degree a slave, he said that habitual hatred had diverted the United States from a true perception and appreciation of the state of the world in which it had to live and habitual fondness had turned the United Kingdom into something horribly resembling a satellite of the United States.

I hope that after what we have experienced in the past few days (he said) that we can set aside the prejudices which divert us from our interests and our duty and the British Government from all habitual hatred or fondness and will pursue alone its duty to United Kingdom interests.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C) said the crisis was so close that it would have been better for the Foreign Scretary to have considered sending at least a Minister of State, if not himself, to the Caribbean or Washington to discuss the situation, whatever the Government's policy might have been. The handling of the situation had not been as effective as it might have been.

Britian had abdicated any form of leadership. Britain could have taken a stand against intervention or gone wholeheartedly into it, but did neither the courage to lead or to oppose. That could not be good for the country's dignity or enhance its prestige abroad.

The problem was to repair the damage done to Britain's relations with her closest ally, damage which should never have been done because on this issue there was only a marginal difference of view between Britain and the US.

At the conclusion of the debate, the motion for the adjournment was rejected by 336 votes to 211, Government majority, 125.

Jenkin firm on green belt policy

ENVIRONMENT

As MPs on both sides of the House expressed concern about a recent draft Department of the Environment circular on green belts, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Environment, emphasized that he was as committed as any of his predecessors to preserving a strong, clear and permanent green belt policy. He promised at question time that he would take account of the anxieties expressed before he decided how to proceed further with the draft circular.

When **Mr Sydney Chapman** (Chipping Barnet, C) had asked if the minister intended to propose any changes to the Metropolitan green belt areas, Mr Jenkin replied: In the recent draft circular about green belts it is expressly re-affirmed that the essential characteristic of green belts is their permanence and their protection should be long term. I stand firmly by that statement.

If green belt policy is to be successful however, it is important that local planning authorities should, when drawing detailed green belt boundaries, make provision for necessary future development.

Mr Chapman: There has been a great deal of consternation as a result of his draft circular. The best way forward would be to ask any authority, if it feels it has land in the green belt suitable for development, that these sites should be publicly declared so that the merits of each could be examined.

The final circular should be confined to extolling the success of our green belt policies and reminding the public of the need for external vigilance in protecting them.

Mr Jenkin: I would certainly want to examine his proposal carefully, but I hope my statement is clear. I am as committed as any of my predecessors to preserving a strong, clear green belt policy.

This Government has extended the approved greel belt in the Metropolitan area, particularly in Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, and other parts of the country – for example, Merseyside, Hampshire, Tyne and Wear and Nottinghamshire. The London Green belt has increased by some 45 per cent since 1979 and now measure about 1,200,000 acres.

The Times put it clearly in response to the draft circular: "There is a case for revision of green belt boundaries. Considerable tracts of land are neither green (used for agriculture or accessible open space) nor much of a worthwhile girdle".

If we want the policy to survive, we must make sure that the actual detailed boundaries drawn are clear and defensible and can be maintained long term.

Mr George Park (Coventry North-East, Lab): Rather than encroach further on the green belt it would make more sense to provide more money for derelict land clearance, particularly in areas like the West Midlands.

Mr Jenkin: We have substantially increased the amount available for derelict land clearance. I hope that programme will continue. It is essential if we are to bring into re-use some of the land left derelict by former industrial and other enterprises; but it would be unreal to imagine that all the housing and development needs of the coutry for the foreseeable future could be met in that way alone.

It is a problem of balancing the needs of future development with the clear desire on the part of the Government to preserve a strong, firm, clear, permanent green belt policy.

Mr Richard Page (South West Hertfordshire, C): This draft circular has created concern and worry within Hertfordshire. What value and weight are to be attached to the county structure plans dealing with housing?

Mr Jenkin: There is no suggestion that, where detailed boundaries have been drawn up already in local plans following the county structure plan, those boundaries should be redrawn.

The circular draws attention to those cases where broad green belt areas have been designated in county structure plans and local plans have still to be drawn. That will be a relatively small matter.

But it is there recommended that when drawing up these plans the local planning authorities should have regard to the essential needs of future development, otherwise the country would be driven eventually to breaking the green belt boundaries – the last thing that any of us want to see.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab): Does green belt land have to be intensively farmed to secure his approval? Would he also make clear that if the green belt in metropolitan counties is diminished the chances of development within the conurbations, which may be more desirable, will be very much lessened, and that would not be in anyone's interest.

Mr Jenkin: Much of the misunderstanding including some of the press comments, is on the part of people who have not read the relevant paragraphs in the circular, I accept his point.

I am still considering the many representations I have had and there is no suggestion that this circular is proposing anything other than the most modest changes for particular difficulties that have arisen in the past and where we have to make sense of green belt policy so that it can be permanent and long term. It is an essential part of the structure of our planning system in this country.

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (South Shields, Lab): The draft circular in itself is modest, but read alongside the draft circular on housing land release it becomes worrying. Does he appreciate how the benefits have occrued to the nation from green belt policies operated by successive governments since the war? Will he withdraw the draft circular?

A great many people on both sides of the House feel that there are some things which are more important than mere speculators' profits. Would he withdraw the draft circular?

Mr Jenkin: He refers to speculators' profits for homes that could well be homes for people who want one of their own. It does not help the argument to indulge in smears of that sort.

There is a problem. I have repeated firmly and clearly this Government's commitment to a long term green belt policy.

Boards, boards and more boards

The disappearance of the GLC and six other metropolitan county councils would result in savings to the ratepayers of those areas despite the doubts of Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief opposition spokesman on the environment, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said during question time.

Mr Kaufman (Manchester, Gorton, Lab) had asked: Since the Secretary of State wants to cut out an unnecessary tier of local government and to end empire building, which he says will mean savings, can he quantify the savings from the abolition of these seven elected local authorities and their replacement by one London planning commission, five new police joint boards, seven new fire joint boards, one London transport authority, six new transport joint boards, one staff commission, seven bodies to hold and dispose of property, a statutory body for the management of debts and certain residual superannuation matters of legal liability, a consortia for central purchasing in London, seven administering bodies for external debt, seven for staff superannuation and seven for local roads, seven statutory joint arrangements for waste disposal, and a 48-member ILEA being replaced by a 50-member ILEA? (Labour cheers and laughter)

Mr Jenkin: I am grateful that he has devoted such attention to the White Paper. What he has left out of account is the disappearance of an entire tier of elected councillors and the overhead administration that will go with that.

It is nonsense to imagine this cannot be achieved without substantial economies. We are going to monitor the overheads which will be necessary to start the joint boards and make sure the savings will be achieved.

Check on grants paid out by councils

Payment of rent and rates for party political groups or grants to women and even babies against the bomb was not a proper function of local government, Mr Martin Brandon-Bravo (Nottingham South, C) contended during environment questions.

Mr Brandon-Bravo asked Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, if he would introduce measures to restrict the power of local authorities to give grants to pressure groups.

As a local councillor (said Mr Brandon-Bravo) I am as jealous as the next to maintain local power of decision. But local government, indeed local democracy, is ill-served by the use, or misuse, of public funds for overtly political purposes.

Mr Jenkin said he was aware of the concern about the grants which some local authorities were making and had the matter under review.

Mr Brandon-Bravo (he said) has illustrated the dilemma. Many valuable payments are made under section 137 – the free tuppence. Payments go to support voluntary bodies, industry and the urban programme. The problem is the misuse of that power for purposes which were never remotely contemplated by Parliament.

If it was an overtly party political body, it is pretty clear that is outside the scope of the section. The problem is that some activities are carried on under other banners which have a strong party political flavour and that can be difficult.

Mr Anthony Steen (South Hams, C): Will he encourage local authorities to give grants to groups who are for the prevention of urban sprawl and want to halt greenfield site expansion?

Will he also encourage statutory undertakings to sell of some of their 75,000 acres of land which they are not using. This is an important task even if it may conflict with the views of some local planning officials.

Mr Jenkin: We do give a good deal of support to bodies which are concerned with the preservation of the countryside, wildlife and so.

I am currently reviewing the way we marshall the support we give under various statutory powers. The valuable register of sites which my predecessor has set up has resulted in bringing on to the market and making available for builders, a large number of sites which were in public ownership of all sorts and which they are being obliged to disgorge.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on the national health service. **Lords** (3): Equal Pay (Amendment) Regulations. British Museum Act 1963 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

US thought risk required some action

In the House of Lords Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, said the President told the Prime Minister that the operation was imminent and no opportunity was given to the British Government to consult or to advance arguments against the invasion.

He asked what steps the Government was taking to protest further about the action.

Does not this act (he said) with all its consequences greatly weaken the authority of ourselves and the western world when other nations commit acts of aggression? (Labour cheers).

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said: I should make it clear that the Government was consulted. The situation was that the United States and some Commonwealth countries on the Caribbean took the view that the risk their citizens were exposed to required some action.

We regret the action the Americans decided to take but we do not necessarily agree with the Americans on every issue any more than they always agree with us, nor should we expect to. That does not mean there had been no consultation.

She added that Sir Geoffrey Howe would be meeting Mr Shultz in Paris tomorrow, and went on: The relationship with our oldest and most important ally, the United States, is a matter of great concern to the Government.

Crisis in the Caribbean: Decision to use force earns widest disapproval

Delight in Kremlin as attacks mount on gunboat diplomacy

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The invasion of Grenada creates a new set of international and domestic problems *for* the Reagan Administration.

The American action – the first time the United States has used force in the region to achieve political objectives since President Johnson sent 21,000 troops to the Dominican Republic in 1965 – has been condemned as gunboat diplomacy by a number of Latin American allies. European friends, notably Britain and France, have also bluntly stated their disapproval.

The Soviet Union, Cuba and *other Marxist states view it as a* godsend. For them it means the Reagan Administration will *forfeit the moral high ground in* international affairs, which it has been trying to dominate in *recent years, by showing that* the United States follows its own style of "Brezhnev Doctrine".

Although the scale of the operation is much smaller than the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and America's motives are arguably more laudable, in that it does not intend to keep its troops there, the decision to resort to force demonstrates that it is not prepared to see regimes established in its "sphere of influence" which could threaten its security.

This has already been noted by the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua, which is the target of CIA-backed covert operations to subvert it.

Domestically, the reaction has so far been muted, largely because congressmen do not wish to be seen to be criticizing the Administration – and, thereby, possibly putting American lives at risk – while the fighting continues.

But many have already made it clear they are deeply concerned about the President's display of force and the long-term implications this may have for future foreign policy. As Senator Daniel Patrick *Moynihan* (Democrat, New York) remarked: "We do not have the right to invade... I *don't know that* you can bring in democracy at the point of a bayonet."

The Administration has given two main reasons to justify its invasion, an action *which officials* knew was bound to provoke widespread criticism. America wanted too *protect the lives of about 1,000* nationals on the island in conditions which, since the *coup and the murder* of Mr Maurice Bishop earlier this month, had become chaotic and *potentially* dangerous.

It also decided to use force because it was asked by the Organization of *Eastern* Caribbean States under which this request was made, and responded to, is being seriously disputed.

There is no doubt that the United States was concerned about the fate of the Americans and feared a repetition of the Iranian hostage crisis. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, frequently refered to the danger that the nationals might be hurt or taken hostage.

The Administration claims that many Americans on the island had been in a state of anxiety *since the imposition of* a curfew by the Revolutionary Military Council and warnings *that transgressors would be shot* on sight. This has been disputed by the chancellor of St George's University Medical School who said the Americans were safe and did not wish to leave.

The bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut, coinciding with the crisis in Grenada, seems to have been a crucial factor in persuading the Administration to act. President Reagan did not want to be viewed like former President Carter, whose indecisive handling of the Iranian crisis contributed to his election defeat.

The use of force to support the wishes of other Caribbean nations to overthrow the government of an independent sovereign state is mnuch more debatable. The action was taken under Article 8 of the 1981 treaty which set up the organization of Eastern Caribbean States, to which the United States is not a signatory.

This deals with "arrangements for collective security against external aggression" and says decisions under it "shall be unanimous".

The article does not speak of collective military action in the absence of "external aggression". There is also some doubt that the requirement of unanimity was fulfilled since several members, including Grenada and St Kitts, did not support US involvement.

It seems clear, therefore, that the Reagan Administration saw in the organization's plea for military action an opportunity to remove from a strategic Caribbean island both an unstable and politically undesirable Government, as well as a growing Cuban and Soviet presence. Since the beginning of this year, the Administration *has been voicing concern about* the possible use which Cuban and Soviet military aircraft *could make of the island's new* 10,000ft runway.

President Reagan had hoped to limit international and domestic criticism by carrying out a swift, surgical operation which would have been over in a few hours and allowed American troops to be pulled out within a week. However, the resistance from the Grenadians and Cubans has made the whole operation bloodier



TEXAS Hands off Grenada chant crowds outside the federal court house in Houston



LONDON *Outside the American Embassy* voices are raised in protest



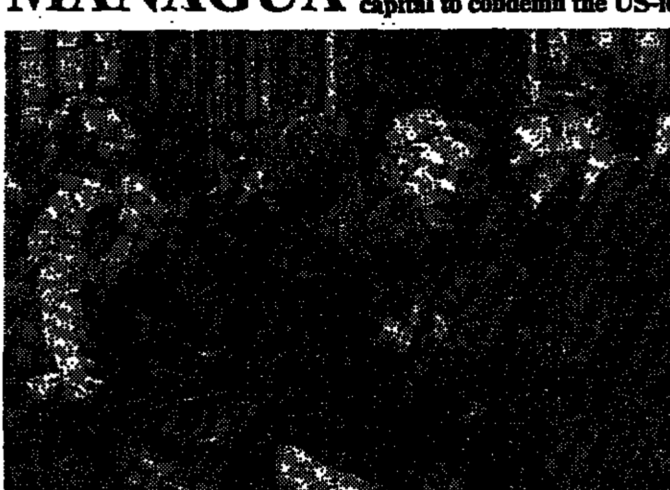
MANAGUA Thousands of Nicaraguans marched through their own capital to condemn the US-led intervention in Grenada

Allies of America **– including Britain, West Germany and France – yesterday joined governments round the world in criticizing the US intervention in Grenada.**

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, told the Commons he regretted the US action but refused to condemn it. The West German government also expressed regret, but added *that it would have advised* the United States against intervening militarily, if it had been consulted.

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said France would denounce the US actions before the Security Council.

The Soviet Union predictably condemned the intervention and demanded immediate withdrawal.



AMSTERDAM Crowds blocking US consulate entrance

BRUSSELS American flag burns outside the US Embassy

Press voices US scepticism

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

It is not difficult to find a rough and ready ebullience, a finger-jabbing, "We showed 'em, didn't we?", and there are plenty of people who say that the President must know best.

But the predominant American reaction to Mr Reagan's Grenada adventure is sombre, a mixture of concern and confusion with strong layers of doubt.

Vietnam's shadow is long, and there is a shivery anxiety that America may be entering another political lobster pot.

What emerges from newspaper *comment* and interviews across the country is a fear that the risks are very high and the justification *for invasion is* less than solid.

The *New York Times* said yesterday that the President acted on a flimsy warrant for invasion. It said that a frustrated Administration invaded to overthrow a distasteful régine because this was desirable and could be done, rather than right or necessary.

The Washington Post said that the burden of proof lay *with the President to justify* the imminsely grave act of invading a sovereign state. "Some Americans *will rejoice that the* United States has finally recaptured a seemingly lost capacity for great-power military response, that it has flashed a warning signal to Nicaragua and other sources of torment. But this is hardly adequate reason to invade a small country."

In Worthington, Minnesota, in the heart of the Middle West, The *Worthington Globe* yesterday published leading article headed "Difficult to Justify." A reporter said: People are confused by such an unlikely event. I have heard some say it is right to nip the Soviet threat in the bud. But the majority feeling is concern about what we are doing. *People are startled and* chagrined that we have invaded such a tiny place".

The Minneapolis Star and Tribune commmented acidly "President Reagan has shown that the tiny nation of Grenada cannot push the US around." The critical article said that invasion violated treaties the *United States presumably* respects.

The *St Paul Pioneer Press,* in *Minnesota, said that* the President would have a hard time convincing many Americans of the purity of his motives.

In support of the President, the *Wall Street Journal* said: "The question is not whether America has the power to protect its friends, but whether it has the will. This demonstration that it does indeed will be encouraging to other nations under attack. Unless we fritter away the advantages in an orgy *of self-doubt* and indecision, the Grenadian action is bound to result in an overnight improvement *in the US* geopolitical position."

The *Christian Science Monitor* said that Mr Reagan would gain in the short term and that many Americans shared his dread of Marxist advance. "But if he topples a government, does he come out ahead or behind? This is at the core of the debate about whether the gain from meddling in others' affairs is greater than its cost."

Envoy says 'I stay at my post'

By a Staff Reporter

The Grenadian High Commissioner in London yesterday denounced the invasion, and pledged he would stay at his post.

Mr Fennis Augustine, whose own position has been made *doubly uncertain* by the coup and the subsequent invasion, said: "I do not believe that anyone, no *matter how* reactionary, could justify the invasion of 110,000 people by a nation with a *population of over* 300 million under the guise or pretext of saving lives".

At a press conference *called* by "No Intervention in Central America", Mr Augustine backed the organization's *statement*, calling on the British Government to dissociate itself from the invasion and *not* recognize any regime "imposed" as a result of it.

He said the invasion was an act of naked aggression. He had considered resignation after the overthrow of Mr Maurice Bishop's Government, he said. "But I remain High Commissioner and I intend to do so".

Withdrawal demanded as UN debate rages

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

A chorus of condemnation in the UN Security Council greeted the joint American-Caribbean intervention. A draft *resolution calling* for an immediate end to it was circulated as a practical expression of that ourtage.

A proposal drafted by Guyana asked the council to condemn *the action* as a flagrant violation of international law and the independence, *sovereignty and* territorial integrity of Grenada. It epitomized the sentiments expressed early yesterday *morning* that the US had no right to impose its strength militarily on Grenada.

It also called for an immediate withdrawal of the invading troops, and for Sénor *Javier* Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary General, to report on the situation within *48 hours* upon the adoption of the resolution. However, an American veto is certain to turn the *resolution* into an academic exercise.

Mexico opened the debate with a fierce censure *of the* US that reflected Latin American fears that the intervention would set a *dangerous* precedent for the region.

Señor Victor Hugo Tinoco, Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, said the invasion of Grenada was a manifestation of *the principles* on which American policy rested.

The representative of Grenada, *Mr* Noel *Sinclair, said that* the policy of choosing governments *for other countries* and *meting out punishment to those* considered unacceptable was alien to the political traditions *of the Caribbean.*

He declared that no instrument or arrangement authorised *intervention, and added* that if the international system could not find it democratic and *just that* the *small,* poor, countries should be protected, "then I fear that, far from being democratic, we are *instead* submitting to a Hobbesian system which recognizes only the powerful, the fittest and their interests".

Earlier, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, *the US representative,* referred to the Nicaraguan Government as "trapped in the *fantasies of* power-hungry dictators, locked in – as Thomas Hobbes said – a restless striving *after power* that *ceases only on* death".

Russians caught off guard

From Richard Owen Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday condemned the invasion as a crime against humanity. It had been predicting armed intervention for days, but seemed to be caught off guard by the scale of Tuesday's operation.

Russia has given extensive aid to Grenada in recent years for port construction and other projects with military and industrial application. Thirty Soviet advisers have been captured.

Last year, Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, signed an agreement in Moscow *which would "disengage Grenada* from the world systemm of imperialism".

The media have been slow to react to the invasion – Moscow Television briefly showed a map pinpointing the Spanish town with a similar name. Taas insisted that 350 British trooops were involved, but *later quietly* dropped the allegation. A Kremlin statement at the height of the invasion gave warning of an impending US invasion of Nicaragua, but did not mention Grenada.

The crisis has given Moscow a welcome chance to prove that its view of Washington warmongering is justified. Tass first described the operation as a Caribbean one, backed by *the* Unied States, but later changed this to an American invasion with a "fig *leaf*" of Caribbean participation.

Yesterday Tass said America's concern for its citizen's lives on Grenada was a hypocritical pretext. Washington was "drowning *in blood*" an independent country which threatened no one. This invasion showed with "total clarity" the danger Mr Reagan posed to peace (similar rhetoric to that used to condemn Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, as the Kremlin knows).

While *President Reagan* sees the hand of Moscow in Lebanon and the Caribbean, the Kremlin regards the *presence of* US Marines in Beirut and Grenada as proof that Washington is trying to impose a *pax Americana* on much of the Third World, the exclusion of Russia.

Pravda this week vehemently denied that Moscow was behind the suicide bomb attack in Beirut and said such suggestions were anti-Soviet lies

Caribbean Community faces threat to its unity

From Christopher Thomas, Bridgetown

The fragile unity of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), formed 10 years ago from the remains of the Caribbean Free Trade Association, in under new pressure because of disagreements over the intervention in Grenada.

The primary aim of the organization is to foster regional cooperation in health, education, shipping, tourism and trade. Its success rate is not impressive: in 10 years there have been only three heads-of-government meetings, the last in December, in Jamaica.

Any hopes of forming a unified foreign policy were *dashed* by the emergence of a Marxist regime in Grenada in March, 1979.

The group's agencies are small; the annual budget is only $2m (£1.3m).

Divisions over *what* has happened in Grenada were reflected in reaction yesterday:

The Caribbean Conference of Churches, of which the Rev Allan Kirton is general secretary, said Caricom had violated its own rules by taking a military initiative against a small Caribbean island. "The CCC regrets that the decision to invade was reportedly in response to requests from certain Caribbean leaders.

"We feel great concern for Caricom and for the future viability of the integration movement, which are endangered by disregard for the rule of unanimity as required both by the Caricom Treaty and *the Treaty of the Organization* of Eastern Caribbean States."

The Grenada Democratic Movement, an organization of exiles, was jubilant about the intervention. Dr Francis Alexis offered to be interim Prime Minister of Grenada.

In BARBADOS, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bridgetown and Kingstown, the Rt Rev Anthony Dickson, said: "I hope the people of Grenada get what they want. I hope they get the system of government they want."

The Anglican Bishop of Barbados, the Rt Rev Drexel Gomez, said: "I support the action, because it is the lesser of two evils. The people of Grenada and Caribbean peoples generally were faced with two options: to accept the present situation of an illegal, murderous dictatorship or to take action to institute a democratic, constitutional regime. In the present set of circumstances, military action seemed inevitable."

Mr Gerry Harewood, president of the Barbados Association of Journalists, said: "The invasion was the most sensible and humane thing to be done under the circumstances to relieve the general mass of Grenadians *from* the Revolutionary Military Council."

The Nation newspaper said: *"The people of Grenada, rigidly* controlled by a revolutionary government imposed four years ago and recently terrorized by a small band of semi-literate criminals, have at last been *liberated by the military might* of a multi-national force.

"We think the people of the Spice *Island*, with their long tradition of free democratic institutions, suffered enough. We believe that the people of Grenada are greatly relieved by the intervention of friendly forces.

"A comparison between General Hudson Austin and former President Idi Amin of Uganda would not be out of place. Both man can fairly be described as bloodthirsty and paranoid."

In ST KITTS–NEVIS, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, the Prime Minister, praised the intervention *and said 14 members* of his country's voluntary defence force were part of the Caribbean *and US forces that landed in* Grenada.

In JAMAICA, Mr Edward *Seaga, the Prime Minister, said:* "We have had to take action to defend our deepest values for the maintenance of our own self-respect in helping our sister nations in the eastern Caribbean to protect their peace and security".

In GUYANA, President Forbes Burnham condemned the intervention and attacked his Caricom partners for their participation.

Team to consult island's Britons

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign *Office* has drawn up plans for a consular team from the High Commission on Barbados to visit *Grenada "as* soon as is practicable", it was announced yesterday.

A spokesman said that Whitehall had told the US that the safety of 200 British people there remained an "overriding concern".

The team from the High Commission would consult the small British community on the island, about their needs and plans.

The spokesman also quoted a report from the Americans and their Caribbean allies that Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, is alive and well and at Government House.

Sir Paul, could play a crucial role in the next few days.

According to *some* unofficial sources in London, the US will need the Queen's representative to legitimise a *"puppet"* Government they *plan to instal* until free elections can be organised.

The names of three former Grenada politicians have been linked to these plans.

A Mr Benjamin, a lawyer, a Mr Alexis and a Mr Sylvester are said to be members of the Grenada Movement for Freedom and Democracy, who have been living outside Grenada since the coup which brought Mr Maurice Bishop to power in 1979.

West Europe joins in condemnation of action

By Our Foreign Staff

The French Government and most of the left-wing press here have unequivocally condemned the American invasion of Grenada, while the opposition and right-wing press have tended to welcome what they see as a praiseworthy act of courage and determination in the face of a communist threat.

"Right is not divisible", President Mitterrand insisted during a discussion of the invasion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. "International society rests on certain principles, in particular the right of self-determination of peoples, and those principles have the same value everywhere".

France sought to preserve the balance of power in every area where it was able to act and where there was a risk of war.

● *ROME:* The *Italian* Socialist Party, which is led by Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, condemned *the* invasion as "a grave violation of international law". The Communist opposition described the American action as "brutal aggression".

The Pope, *in his general* audience yesterday, expressed renewed anxieties for peace in the world, referring to both the Lebanon crisis and the situation in Grenada.

● BONN: In icy tones that ledt no doubt about its opposition to the invasion, the West German Government said it had not been consulted beforehand nor fully *informed* since the invasion. If it had been asked, it would have distanced *itself* from such a course.

A Cabinet statement said Bonn called for the return of full sovereignty to the island and the restoration of human rights. Privately, Government officials have condemned the invasion in much harsher terms.

● MADRID: The Spanish Cabinet called for the urgent withdrawal of United States troops from Grenada in a statement which condemned the use of force in international affairs.

● ATHENS: Greece condemned the American-led intervention in Grenada. A government *statement* expressed deep concern for developments which "aggravate the tense situation in that sensitive region".

● BUENOS AIRES: Argentina will oppose the intervention in Grenada, Foreign Ministry sources said.

● CANBERRA: Australia reacted equivocally to the invasion. Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said in a statement that Australia would be "uneasy and discomforted" if the United States action proved to be an external solution to an internal problem, rather than concern for the safety of American citizens. Australia was *not consulted* before the invasion.

● LONDON: The TUC General Council deplored the failure of the Foreign Secretary to oppose the US invasion of Grenada and called on the Government to press for the withdrawal of American and all other foreign forces.

EEC hits back in flour war

Strasbourg – A wheat flour trade war has been joined between the EEC and the United States. The battleground is Egypt, where American flour power wiped out one of the EEC's most important traditional markets in January (Ian Murray writes).

The Commission yesterday launched its offensive to win back this market with the anouncement of a special export refund for 400,000 tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt at an extra cost to the Community of £1,680,000. This is over and above £17,280,000 already set aside *for wheat flour export* restitutions.

This will bring the price of *flour to Egypt down to* $200 (£133) per tonne. The Commission believes this is a more *realistic price than the $155* per tonne at which the United States dumped a million tonnes *of its wheat flour on Egypt last* January.

The Egyptian market represents *20 per cent of the world* wheat flour market.

Kenya wants jail term increased

Nairobi – The state is asking the Kenya Appeal court to increase the four-year prison sentence passed by a court martial here on the former Air *Force* commander, Major-General Peter Kariuki, for *failing to suppress* a mutiny last year (*Charles Harrison writes*).

Evidence was given at the trial that he had ignored warnings of a coup *and failed to* take effective action when airman seized key installations.

Iraqi missiles pound Iran

At least 77 people were killed and 400 injured when Iraqi missiles hit the Iranian town of Behbehan yesterday according to the Iranian news agency IRNA (Reuter reports).

The agency said that there had also been a missile attack on the town of Masjed Suleyman. The Soviet-made missiles hit residential areas of both towns in the oil-producing *province of Khuzesjan.*

Sisters freed

Guatemala City (Reuter) – Left-wing guerrillas released the kidnapped *sisters of General* Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemala's current head of state, and his predecessor. *General* Efrain Rios Montts, a government spokesman said.

Climbers die

Kathmandu (AFP) – A Briton and an Australian have been killed in separate incidents while climbing in the Himalayas, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry announced. They were Robert Uttley, aged 22, from Sheffield, and Mark Moorhead, also 22, who was living in Auckland.

US apology

Athens (Reuter) – The United States has expressed regret for violations of Greek air space by American aircraft taking part in a Nato exercise in the Aegean, the government spokesman said.

Sheriff jailed

Houston (*Reuter*) – James Parker, a former sheriff, was jailed for 10 years and fined *$12,000 (£8,000) for* using water torture to obtain confessions from prisoners.

Eiffel highway

Paris (AFP) – Two motorcyclists scaled the first two stages of the Eiffel Tower, riding trail bikes up the 746 steps. They then rode to ground level, without mishap.

Basque bombs

San Sebastian (Reuter) – Three bombs exploded outside businesses in the Basque city, causing slight damage, but no casualties.

Child's play

Miami (AP) – Children at a day-care centre played with more than $500,000 (about £333,000) worth of stolen diamonds for a week before anyone realized the gems found in a pair of old shoes were *real*.

Taxes and food prices to go up in Sweden

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

In a mini-budget intended to cut public spending by £500m, Sweden's Socialist Government yesterday raised taxes, cut food subsidies and froze foreign aid.

The last measure means that Sweden for the first time since 1975, will fall next year below its stated goal of giving 1 per cent of gross national product (GNP) in aid to the Third World. Aid will remain at roughly this year's level of £612m.

Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, said the 1 per cent goal was unattainable because of Sweden's economic difficulties. Foreign aid was being financed by loans from abroad and any increase would endanger domestic reforms, hitting the poorer sections of Swedish society. He pointed out that Sweden would still meet the United Nations aid goal of 0.5 per cent of GNP.

For the ordinary Swede, the mini-budget means an all-round increase in the cost of living. All basic foodstuffs, except for milk, will go up in price as subsidies are withdrawn. The price of a new car will rise on average by £100 and there will be approximately 20p more on the cost of a bottle of wine and £1.20 on spirits (a bottle of VAT '69 at present costs £13.27 in the state off-licences).

Dental and medical charges will be increased.

White power safe in revamped system

SOUTH AFRICA'S REFERENDUM
Part 1

In the first of two articles on South Africa's biggest constitutional change since the Act of Union in 1910, Michael Hornsby, our Southern Africa correspondent, examines the new multi-racial structure which white South Africans will be asked to approve at a referendum on November 2.

The centrepiece of the new constitution, which would replace the existing Westminster parliamentary model with an elaborate presidential system, is a tri-cameral Parliament for the white, mixed-blood Coloured and Indian minorities. Together they account for just under 30 per cent of the total population of 29 million.

The remaining 70 per cent who are black – in apartheid parlance, a term applied only to Negroes – will continue to have to look for their political fulfilment to the fragmented tribal "homelands", which Pretoria would have the outside world accept as separate states. They occupy less then 14 per cent of the South African land mass.

All blacks are regarded as citizens of these tribal mini-states, even though about 10 million live and work outside them in black townships on the fringes of "white" cities. It is acknowledged that these "urban blacks," pose a problem, and their future is being looked at by special Cabinet committee. But it has been made abundantly clear that they will never be allowed into Parliament.



The race apart: A miner sitting in a bus shelter and a shanty settlement outside Cape Town.

The existing 178-member House of Assemply will become the white chamber of the new Parliament. To this will be added an 85-member House of Representatives for Coloureds and a 45-member House of Delegates for Indians. MPs will be elected by their respective racial groups on separate voters' rolls.

This 4-2-1 ratio corresponds roughly to population strengths, the whites numbering 4.6 million; The Coloureds, the product of miscegenation in the early days of white settlement, about 2.7 millionl and the Indians, most of whose ancestors were imported in the last century to work on the Natal sugar estates, about 850,000.

The Government has refused to say whether this ratio will be adusted as the demographic balance shifts. This is a point of more than academic importance, as the Coloured and Indian populations are growing faster than the white community, and by early in the next century Coloureds will probably outnumber whites.

The proposed new presidency will combine the ceremonial and executive functions now shared between President and Prime Minister. He (or she) will be chosen by an electoral college consisting of 50 MPs from the white House, 25 from the Coloured and 13 from the Indian.

In theory, anyone qualified to be an MP can also become President, but in practice, given the structure of the college, the person chosen is certain to be the nominee of the majority party in the white House. Mr Pieter Botha, the present Prime Minister, is expected to be the first President.

Legislation is divided into "general" and "own" affairs. "General affairs" Bills – for examply, on defence, foreign policy, internal law and order, and tax-raising – must be approved by a majority of each house sitting separately, thereby preventing liberal whites from joining with Coloureds and Indians to outvote the conservative majority in the white House.

In the event that the three houses cannot agree on a Bill, the matter is decided by a 60-member body called the President's Council. Its composition ensures that it will always contain a majority of MPs drawn from the majority white party or nominated by the President.

Tomorrow: The line-up

Peronist drums try to drown Radical rivals

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentina's two main parties, the Radicals and the Peronists, have organized last-minute rallies in Buenos Aires before Sunday's general election. The Radical rally was due last night and organizers were predicting a turn-out of more than 200,000.

The Peronists had planned to hold their rally on the outskirts of the city in Avellaneda, the stronghold of Señor Herminio Iglesias, the gubernatorial candidate for Buenos Aires province. But party leaders decided at the last minute that "we cannot leave the centre of the city to the Radicals" and the venue has been changed.

Campaign managers of both parties believe a big turn-out is essential to cause a "bandwagon effect" among the large number of undecided voters.

The Peronist rally will be tomorrow, the last day of campaigning. The Radicals will close their campaign with a meeting in Rasario, the country's largest city.

On the campaign trail, the Peronists are exuberant, storming through their whistle-stop meetings in a kind of organized chaos.

Señor Italo Luder, the party's presidential candidate, arrived in the town of Santa Fe (population 350,000). in the province of the same name last week. This is strong Peronist territory, on the banks of the Paraná river, 210 miles north-west from Buenos Aires.

A crowd of supporters waited at the airport, banging drums and chanting slogans. It turned out that most of the crowd were members of the "62 organizations", the political wing of the Peronist trade union movement in charge of security. They surrounded a reception committee, including local Peronist dignitaries and the party's candidate for the governorship.

But when Señor Luder's jet touched down, carefully laid plans went awry. Officials and television crews intent on getting there first commandeered cars and rushed off at high speed down the runway to meet Señor Luder. In the end the candidate bypassed the airport building completely, heading a caravan of cars and lorries into the town.

The dwindling reception committee stood on the tarmac in front of the airport, against a setting sun, amid voices shouting "He's gone" or "wait here because he is coming". Finally, they had to rush off in more cars in an attempt to catch up with the fast-moving candidate.

About 60,000 people turned out that night to listen to Señor Luder speak from an improvised podium in the centre of town. The next day there were more than 100,000 people out to hear him in Rosario, the provincial capital, also on the banks of the Paraná.

The crowds chanted slogans, beat drums, and devoured *chorizos* (a tasty sausage) roasted on smoky fires. The most popular slogan at the moment is "Olele, Olara, we are Peronists, we will win". Entire families, of predominantly working-class origin, turned out and spent hours standing in the throng and dancing. A group of first-aid workers carried off the people who fainted in the crush, sometimes as many as 20 in one meeting.



In Santa Fe the crowds roared approval when the Stars and Stripes, carrying a picture of Señor Raul Alfonsin, the rival candidate from the Radical Party, was burnt. The Peronists are trying to fix the image of Señor Alfonsin as the "Coca-Cola candidate". Nationalist and anti-United States sentiment is a powerful force, but seems to be more a rhetorical device for the candidates than something which will lead to any concrete measures.

Señor Luder has to make an effort to tailor his style to the spirit of these meetings. A soft-spoken lawyer, given to wearing discreet suits and ties, who is said to find the continual drum-beating a bit tiring, he has begun to develop the right type of oratory.

The Peronists are almost certain to win in Santa Fe, which is Señor Luder's province of birth. But all the signs are that it will be a close battle in other key areas, such as the federal capital and the province of Córdoba, where the Radicals are front runners.

600 sail to safety from Vietnam

From Our Own Correspondent
Jakarta

More than 600 Vietnamese refugees, many of them former military men and their families who had been planning their escape for more than four years, reached the Indonesian island of Galang on October 17 after a nine-day voyage across the South China Sea, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said yesterday.

The spokesman, M Philippe Labreveux, told *The Times* that he believed the boatload was one of the biggest to leave Vietnam since the exodus of 1979.

The numbers have been going steadily down, M Labreveux said, with arrivals dropping from about 75,000 in 1980 to 45,000 in 1982 and between 22,000 and 23,000 this year.

Sources said that some 400 of the new arrivals had originally planned their escape from the southern city of My Tho on the Mekong Delta in 1979.

Portugal's airport fee hits tourists

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

Tourists must pay (about £5.50) to leave Portugal. A new law that went into effect on Wednesday taxes all nationals and foreigners. The only persons exempt are diplomats, Portuguese emigrants and anyone crossing the border by land who has been in Portugal less than 72 hours.

The Minustry of Finance introduced the law despite strong protests from the tourism industry. The Secretary of State for tourism said: "We are fighting to kill the law and have strong hopes it won't last."

There was pandemonium at airports as tourists who had already spent their last escudos could not pay the tax. Long queues formed in front of money exchange windows, and irate tourists protested as their aircraft took off without them.

Finance Ministry officials admitted that nothing was done to explain the tax to tourists beforehand.

Kaunda seeks popularity vote in one-party poll

From Stephen Taylor
Lusaka

Zambians go to polling booths across the country today to mark their crosses against either a soaring eagle or a scrowling frog. The outcome will reflect their five-yearly verdict on one of Africa's oldest independent administrations.

The symbols, denoting "Yes" and "No" votes for President Kenneth Kaunda, might seem unnecessary, as their is no other candidate for the presidency.

But although Zambia's obstreperous Labour Movement has fallen into line recently, officials of the United Independence Party (Unip) – the sole legal political organization – are approaching the elections as a serious exercise in African democracy.

For one thing, their vote for President Kaunda will be an important barometer of his popularity at a time when there are restrictions on wage increases and when the cost of basic requirements is increasing at roughly 20 per cent a year.

Secondly, the voters will also be passing judgment on MPs. About 750 candidates are standing for the 127 elected parliamentary seats and at the end of counting, a number of MPs with previously comfortable government posts could be looking for jobs.

In 1978 "KK" as the President is known, received perhaps 80 per cent of the 65 per cent of registered votes cast. If today's turnout is low, it will be seen as a drop in the popularity of the President, who has ruled for 19 years.



President Kaunda: No other candidate.

The new Administration will probably continue to follow an economic policy sharply at variance with its professed socialist objectives and largely dictated by International Monetary Fund criteria attached to a one-year standby facility of about $210m (£140m).

The IMF criteria won at least one crucial battle for President Kaunda in the run-up to the polling. Although initially faced with objections from the powerful Mine-workers' Union to 10 per cent wage increases, the administration won acceptance of a formula which is understood to stay within IMF limitations.

Visit to suicide bombing sites during grenade and mortar attack

Marines under fire in Beirut as Bush arrives

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The list of distinguished visitors to come to Beirut after Sunday's huge bomb explosions. to stare at the ruins and to claim that the attacks would not deflect Lebanon's friends from their determination to bring peace to the country. grew a little longer yesterday when Mr George Bush flew into town.

Not long before the American Vice-President arrived, the Marines on the perimeter of Beirut airport had been attacked again – this time with rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and small-arms fire – but Mr Bush dutifully donned a flak jacket and a Marine helmet and went to see the results of the suicide bombing with his own eyes.

"We are not going to let a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards shake the foreign policy of the United States," he declared amid the desolation of the Marines' battalion headquarters. "Foreign policy is not going to be dictated or changed by terror."

As it happened, one of those Lebanese militia leaders whom the Americans suspect may have been involved in the bombings at that very moment was denying any hostile intent towards the Marines, while at the same time coiling another political rope round their potential freedon of movement.

Mr Nabih Berry, leader of the Shia Muslim Amal movement, which controls several square miles of south-western Beirut adjacent to the Marine compound, appeared at a hurriedly arranged press conference to say that he would "ask the American troops to leave Lebanon" if the United States did not apologize to him for blaming Amal.

Mr Berrie, dressed in a rather sleak glossy yellow tie and business suit, spoke in his fourth-floor office in west Beirut of the "massacre" at the two multinational force bases on Sunday where the death toll had climbed by last night to 272 with at least 30 more US Marines and French paratroopers still listed officially as missing.

He said he had personally offered his condolences, to an American official, but he seemed somewhat taken aback when asked by a journalist if a breakaway faction of Amal, led by Mr Husain Mussavi in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, might have been responsible for the bombs.

"Husain Mussavi is not from Amal," he said. "He was a vice-president but he was expelled a year ago. He doesn't have any office here. Husain Mussavi is in Baalbek. I don't have to defend Husain Mussavi . . . I'm not here to defend the others. I'm here to defend justice and truth."

Mr Berri claimed that the Iranians had no relations with his Amal movement, but that even Iran had denied involvement in the bombings.

Perhaps predictably, Mr Berri suggested that the Christian Phalangist militia or Israel might have had "some interest" in the bombings, though he did not explain what this interest might be.

American officials had intimated that three lorries, similar to those which were driven into the multinational force compounds on Sunday, had been seen last week outside the Amal offices in the Bourj el-Barajneh district of west Beirut, but Mr Berri insisted this was untrue.

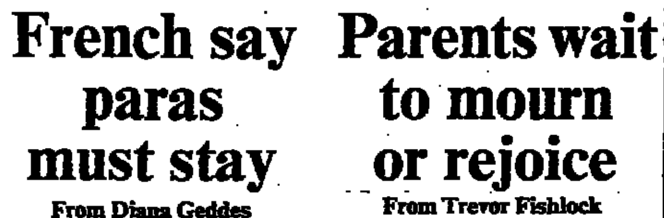
In their defence, Amal officials have pointed out – truthfully, as it turns out – that their own Amal ambulances were sent to the Marine base on Sunday morning and were used to take several wounded American servicemen to hospital.

It is, however, true that Amal now has a supply line from the Chouf mountains that runs down through the suburb of Shweifat and into the slums of Haya Selum opposite the Marine lines. This road was taken over three weeks ago when Amal gunmen drove Lebanese troops out of an army position in an incident that hitherto has gone unreported.

Letters, page 11



Beirut visit: Vice-President Bush (right) in a steel helmet, is shown the results of one of Sunday's bomb attacks by General Paul Kelley of the US Marine Corps.



French say paras must stay

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Far from increasing calls for France to pull out of Beirut, Sunday's attack in which 51 French troops are known to have died, has actually strengthened French resolve.

According to a poll published in yesterday's *Le Quotidien* newspaper, 51 per cent of the public feel that French troops must remain in Beirut. Just over a month ago, another poll showed that 56 per cent of French people disapproved of the Government's decision to send troops to Beirut.

Half the people questioned believe that the war will develop into an international conflict, while Iran was the country most commonly cited as being responsible.

More than 100 soldiers serving with the 1st Parachute Regiment stationed at Pau have already volunteered to go to Beirut to replace their dead and injured colleagues.

All the soldiers in the Beirut barracks belong to the Third Company of the regiment and were volunteers.

On Sunday night, the main television news programme included a lengthy, harrowing shot of a soldier being pulled alive from under the rubble, screaming with pain.

"We were absolutely scandalized that they could show a sequence like that," a senior officer at Pau barracks said.

Colonel Jean-Claude Cardinal, Commanding Officer of the regiment, said that it was a rule of the regiment that when possible brothers were replaced by brothers.

Parents wait to mourn or rejoice

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

All over the United States, families wait in dread and anxiety for a knock at the door. They do not know if their sons and husbands and brothers are dead or alive in Beirut.

But if they hear the knock and see two or three sad-faced Marines in uniform on their doorstep, they know that the news is the worst.

Grief is seeping through communities across the country. Flags everywhere are at half-mast and families and friends are clinging to each other, reading the letters the Marines have sent home.

There is an agony of waiting. Personal records were destroyed in the Beirut explosion and it is difficult to identify many of the Marines and sailors killed.

Gradually the names are trickling out and Marines are sent to tell the families, to knock on doors, salute and offer gentle words of regret.

"As soon as I saw the uniforms, I knew" one father said.

In Louisiana, a couple waited up all night for news of their son, aged 19. Marines arrived at 5 am to tell them he was dead.

On television screens, the names of the dead and wounded are unrolled slowly and in silence over a background of the Stars and Stripes.

For some families, of course, the waiting ends in a burst of relief and tears of joy. A name comes up on the televicion screen, on the wounded list, or someone sees a familiar Marine alive in television film or newspaper photographs.

President's half-brother led Iraq coup attempt

By Hazhir Tejmourian

Sources within the Iraqi Government in Baghdad have confirmed that an attempted coup against President Saddam Husain took place recently.

They added that the attempt was led by the President's half-brother. Mr Barzan Takriti, head of intelligence, who is now in detention undergoing interrogation. Mr Takriti was previously reported to have been dismissed.

The government sources were not willing to be pressed on the indentities of senior army officers reported to have been detained with Mr Takriti. But they did disclose that the new chief of intelligence was General Adnan Khairollah, a former Army chief of Staff and a cousin of the President, as well as his brother-in-law.

Mr Takriti was not the primary initiator of the plot, but a suitable candidate for the Presidency who was approached by Army officers

The discovery of the plot is thought to be a severe blow to President Saddam Husain. He and his half-brother are portrayed in official biographies as having been very close since childhood.

Observers are united in believing that Mr Takriti will be quietly executed. "In Iraq," said one, "we have no ex-ministers. We only have dead ministers."



President Saddam Husain: Relative faces execution

12,000 Jerusalem Arabs defy PLO

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Despite calls by the Palestine Liberation Organization for a boycott, the greatest number of Palestinian Arabs in east Jerusalem turned out this week to vote in municipal elections since the former Arab sector was captured in the 1967 war and later annexed by Israel.

According to figures issued yesterday, 12,000 Palestinians went to the polls – 20 per cent of the 60,000 in east Jerusalem qualified to vote. This turn-out was seen as indicating a change in Arab attitudes towards the election and was 50 per cent higher than in the last poll in 1978.

Political sources disclosed that the great majority of the Palestinians voted for Mr Teddy Kollek, aged 72, the Mayor of Jerusalem, who was returned by a sweeping majority for his fifth term in an office he has made renowned by his energetic fun-raising and prodigious development work.

Diplomatic observers noted that the relatively high Arab turn-out came in the face of a well-organized boycott campaign, including slogans and a leading article in the Arabic-language paper *Al Fajir* which claimed that a Palestinian vote "recognized and endorsed the unilateral unification of the city (by the Israelis)".

The expanations for the greater Arab willingness to vote included decline of the PLO in the wake of the Lebanon war and realization that Palestinians could expect a fairer deal from Mr Kollek than from his rival Likud Party.

The overall results throughout the country showed a slight swing to the main opposition Labour Party at the expense of Likud.

Jordanian envoy shot in Rome

From John Earle
Rome

The Jordanian Ambassador and his driver were injured yesterday when they were ambushed in a busy Rome street and sprayed with rifle fire.

Mr Taysin Toukan was going home for lunch when the attack was made.

The ambassador, aged 57, was taken to hospital with mutiple wounds. His life was said not to be in danger. The driver, an Egyptian, Mr Hamdi Daudi, was injured in the arms.

Security agents said traffic was blocked by a Lancia. A man stepped from behind the car, firing a Kalashnikov rifle. He emptied the magazine, then fled on foot.

The agents had been warned to be on the alert, because on Tuesday a similar attack was made on the Jordanian Ambassador in Delhi.

Europe could be next, Mossad warns

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem

Mossad, the Israeli Secret Service, recently warned France and Italy about a possible Beirut-style suicide attack by Muslim extremists on targets in West Europe.

Reports of the warning, quoting French and Italian sources, were passed by Israel's military censor and appeared yesterday in two main Tel Aviv papers, *Davar* and *Ma'ariv*.

Israeli agents were said to have identified a red Citroën, with Florentine licence plates, as a possible vehicle for such an attack. As a result security was stepped up at military installations in France.

It is believed the Mossad information indicated that opponents of the multinational force in Lebanon are prepared to take their campaign to the home countries of the contingents, possibly using terrorist networks already established in Europe.

The promising reign in Spain

The Times Profile: Felipe Gonzalez Marquez

If you are a Spaniard you do not need to be able to remember the instability before the civil war to sense all the newness of living with a left-wing government firmly in power for almost a year, without provoking the traditional right-wing revolt.

The man responsible for this striking change is an exponent of southern Europe's new pragmatic socialism – Señor Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, a 41-year-old Seville lawyer and dairyman's son. Tomorrow he celebrates the first anniversary of his Socialist Party's historic victory, when it won an absolute majority in general elections held only seven years after the dictator Franco's death.

With no executive experience behind them for almost 40 years – the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) was only legalized in February 1977 – the socialist team under Gonzalez has been governing with remarkable unity, moderation, and lack of dogmatism, tackling grave economic problems and beginning a modernization process, so that Spain ceases to be in the terms of the Franco regime boast, "different" from its neighbours in western Europe.

Gonzalez, working with a team which subsequently became the kernel of the prime minister's office, won more than 10 million votes in last October's general election, four million more than when the Centre Democrats, under Señor Adolfo Suarez,beat the socialists in 1979. Gonzalez compaigned under the slogan "A majority for change", a skilled and ambiguous slogan (no one presumably votes for unfavourable change) but with the advantage that it allows no one to complain afterwards that Gonzalez had promised the immediate application of socialism.

After the shock of the attempted coup d'état in February 1981, when he was led away from the debating chamber by paramilitary civil guards and made to pass an uncertain night with other Spanish political leaders, Gonzalez publicly declared that the 80s must be dedicated to establishing democracy soundly in Spain, and socialism would have to come later.

Naturally, his capacity for adaptation came under criticism within the party in earlier years, especially during 1979 when he dethroned marxism as the party's ideological basis. Gonzalez challenged his opponents by refusing to stand again as secretary-general and won a triumphant 85 per cent endorsement from delegates at a specially held congress.

Navigating the Spanish ship of state remains a formidable task for Gonzalez. He cannot be certain of the loyalty of the higher civil servants, the big private banks or the armed forces with their interventionist tradition. And not least, there is the problem posed by Basque terrorism.

Spain's acute economic troubles massive public sector debts, and a crying need for industrial reorganization and job-shedding coupled with unemployment already over 17 per cent of the working population has put a major strain on the loyalty of the working classes. The middle classes resist higher direct taxes or cuts to living standards which were probably too high for a still relatively poor European nation.

No scandal has yet sullied the Gonzalez administration and the image of honesty is one of the socialist's main assets with ordinary Spaniards after the pilfering of the state by the Franco regime and transitional government. The party, still with (less than 200,000 members, provides no militant challenge perhaps because so many cadres have been recruited for national or local administrations, or perhaps because of the strong sense of unity which remains from police repression under Franco.

A new Spanish socialism needed a young and attractive figure completely dissociated from civil war hatreds and the failures of the party under the Second Republic. Gonzalez was an ideal figure for both the party apparatus and the media. But as his stature as a leader grew – he had become secretary-general of the then PSOE, then underground, in 1974 at the age of 32 – the accusations of opportunism died down.

Since taking office his personal prestige has been such that the right-wing opposition, led by Señor Manuel Fraga, the former Franco information minister, has sensed that public opinion would not respond to an attack on him; it has concentrated instead on ministers' allegedly unrealistic policies or inefficiency.

Making connections with public opinion – almost over the heads of the politicians – is an important aspect of Señor Gonzalez's political personality. He has an undoubtedly populist facet, and admires the late Omar Torrijos of Panama. The oft-quoted friendship with Herr Willy Brandt probably owed more to the former German Chancellor's identification with Felipe as his political heir than Herr Brandt's role as mentor. But especially in the early years, after the Spanish Socialist Party emerged from its clandestine existence in 1977, the influence of the German Social Democrats went very deep.

Indeed a German chancellorial style of governing would best describe the Gonzalez approach in his first year in office. He works with a personal team of about 65 advisers, a creation of the new administration modelled initially on the chancellor's office in Bonn.

As they waited for the centre democrat coalition to collapse, socialist leaders were appalled by the inability of prime minister Calvo Sotelo to control the administration, and by the handful of ill-prepared cronies with whom his predecessor Suarez struggled to run the country.

The team of advisers have succeed in providing expert information which is used by Gonzalez for a very active and detailed running of government and cabinet meetings.

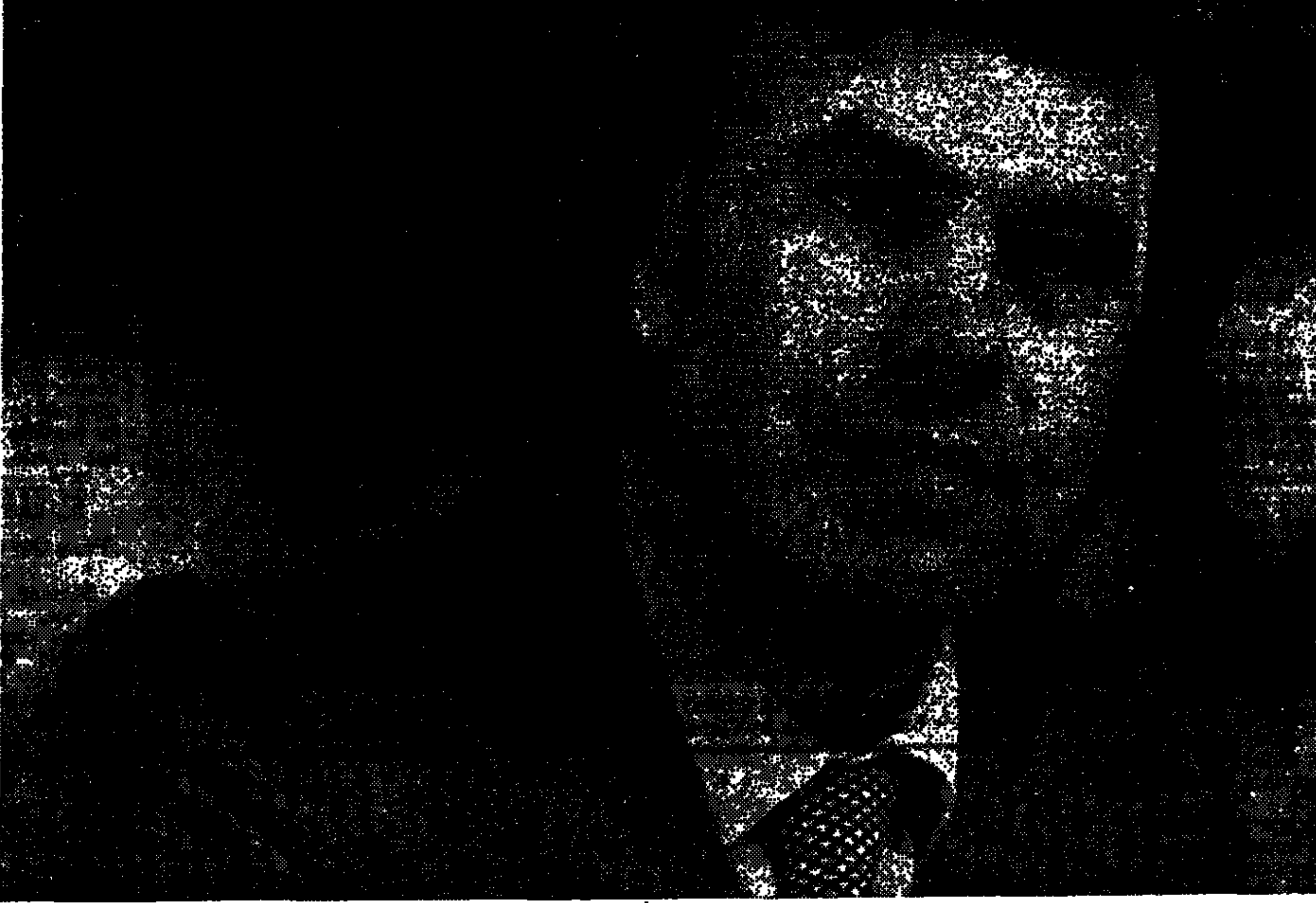
In the selection of the team this has been a Gonzalez government right from the start. In the crucial field of economic policy, Gonzalez put in Señor Miguel Boyer, a 44-year-old professional economist and top-level bureaucrat as "superminister" grouping three portfolios. Señor Boyer is a convinced social democrat who once "tutored" Gonzalez, and who had introduced the future premier to Madrid's key banking and business circles.

Gonzalez' performance is unimaginable without Guerra, a workman's son from Seville, and the two men have what must be an almost unique political friendship. They met as students in Seville university in the 50s when Gonzalez, educated by Catholic priests and knowing of socialism only what a group of republican prisoners of war had told him, hesitated between left-wing Catholicism and socialism.

Gonalez has enjoyed the good fortune of the loyalty of Guerra, whose stature in the Socialist Party, organizational ability and capacity for work equal to that of the prime ministers could easily fit him to challenge Gonzalez. This loyalty is one of the basic reasons for the Gonzalez administration's unit, which contrasts with the chaotic jockeying for position which went on almost continuously under the Centre Democrats.

Cabinet ministers are now proud of this unity. They agreed to sack General Soteras, who publicly justified the 1981 coup bid, withing one hour – giving Spaniards the sense they strongly need of a government which really governs. Except over Spain's Nato membership Guerra has not, as many had expected, publicly adopted more radical attitudes, confining himself to pushing ideas inside the government team.

Petanca, a French-style bowling game is Gonzalez's only known relaxation and he once regretted that he started as a politician early in life leaving a paucity of "inner biography" as he put it. Like many politicians his facility for contacts with a large number of people contrasts with the small number of friends, among them Guerra.


Jean Gaumy/Magnum
Señor Gonzalez: navigating the Spanish Ship of State on a difficult course

The peculiar circumstances of the rebirth of Spain's Socialist Party during the last decade of the Franco regime – with a nucleus in Seville with Guerra, another in Madrid, and a third in the Basque country – help to explain Gonzalez. As one long-standing militant from those days recalled: "There was no time for hobbies, you felt the task, which risked repression and the safety of colleagues was too important to say – 'I am sorry, I cannot do that, I am asking my fiancee this evening to the cinema'. We all worked very hard in those days: job and party and nothing else."

The prime minister works out of a small palace in the Moncloa complex, on the northern outskirts of the capital. It was originally built by the Franco regime to receive foreign minsters but was subsequently allocated to the agriculture minstry – hence its nickname "Palace of the selected seeds". With Gonzalez, and far away from the ministries on the other side of Madrid, are the prime minister's secretariat, the team of advisers, and Señor Guerra's office. Gonzalez lives with his wife and three children in another part in the complex, insisting on a separation of home and office. He arrives in the office at 9am, often lunches with a minister or with Guerra, tries to go home between 9 and 10.

He keeps some connection with a few old friends in Seville, largely through his sister and businessman brother-in-law, but during his first months in office the work has not left him much time for anyting outside the Moncloa palace.

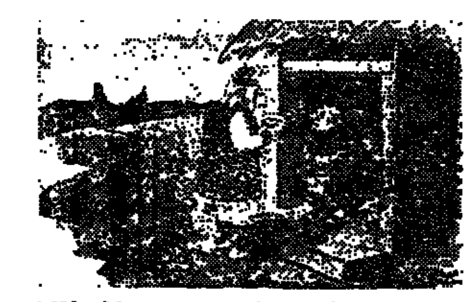
Carmen, his wife, an adult education teacher and doctor's daughter, is said to be important in keeping him "in touch" with life outside the official network. Tall, attractive and sporty-looking, she has proved an asset on Gonzalez' trips abroad. After the grim and ageing Franco couple they have emphasized the message broadcast by the entire Gonzalez administration – the cabinet's average age is 41 – that a brighter generation of Spaniards has moved into positions of influence in society.

"In many ways Felipe is not at all characteristically Spanish, let alone Andalucian, a colleague has remarked "for he's a very serious person – and tolerant, not seeking to send in the bill to past adversaries."

Richard Wigg

Taken as Red

The June Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union authorized setting up an Institute of Public Opinion to pull together and expand work that is being done in a number of organizations there, including by the radio and television bureaux. For many years survey research has been conducted but the main measure of Soviet public opinion has been extensive statistical analyses of letters sent to the government, the party and the state-controlled newspapers and television. This may make the Soviet Union less dependent on such self-selecting and inevitably biased means of measuring public opinion, which must be a step forward.


"Would you say Attila is doing an excellent job, a good job, a fair job, or a poor job?"

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
PUBLIC OPINION

Gender gap

Much is being made in the United States these days of the so-called "gender gap". Apparently while 57 per cent of adult men in the US approved of President Reagan's performance in a survey carried out last year, only 39 per cent of women did. In Australia, the Labour Party's private polls suggested that the large swing of support to Bob Hawke among women, and most dramatically young women, was decisive in his victory.

The gender gap has been a feature of British politics for many years, with considerably more women inclined to vote Conservative than are men. At the time of the February 1974 general election, the Conservative bias among women was 7 per cent, as it was in October 1974. Interestingly, it narrowed to 4 per cent in both May 1979 and June 1983. About half of the gender gap in Britain is accounted for by age, what sociologists would describe as "cohort bias". In plain words this means that there is a tendency to become more conservative as one grows older, and to a substantial degree women live longer than men. There is also a tendency for older people to turn out to vote on election day, thus compounding the effect.

Only twice over the last 15 years have more men said they would vote Conservative than women. The first was a year ago in May, at the time of the Falklands war. The other time was last December, at the first big flare of publicity surrounding the women's peace demonstrations at Greenham Common.

Zap factor



In the current issue of *Survey* from the Market Research Society, Mike Kirkham of Audits of Great Britain describes the way TV audience polls are trying to cope with the proliferation of sets (34 per cent of households currently own more than one TV set), services (Channel 4 and breakfast TV), video recording (21 per cent of British households reputedly have video recorders) and the coming of cable. It does not mention something that is striking fear in the hearts of advertisers and advertising agencies. The practice is known in the US as "zapping". Apparently people who have remote control devices are substantially more likely either to switch over to another channel when ads come on or to mute the sound. Visiting the lavatory or making a cuppa have been traditional ways viewers have avoided TV ads in the past, but zapping may be coming to Britain.

Gallup's win

In 1936 a *Literary Digest* straw vote of more than two million people confidently forecast a landslide victory for the Republican presidential nominee Alf Landon. Franklin Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory on election day, as a young pollster named George Gallup predicted. Further, Gallup described in a pre-election report *why* the *Literary Digest* results were not truly reflective of a cross-section of voters.

The story comes from a book published today entitled *Political Opinion Polling: An International Review*. A compendium of contributions by senior pollsters in ten countries, the book chronicles the first faltering steps of polling in the US and France in the 1930s, Britain and Germany in the 1940s and Ireland in the 1970s. The book brings objective evidence to the practice of politics and the art of political journalists and is published by Macmillan, at £25.

Design launch



Michael Peters and Partners, Britain's best known design firm, has just been launched on the Unlisted Securities Market. A survey by MORI in September among marketing directors of major advertisers, creative and marketing directors of major advertising agencies, public relations directors of large companies and partners in City firms asked: "How important is the role of design in industry nowadays?" Eighty-four per cent said "very important" and 14 per cent fairly important". Only 1 per cent said "not very important" (and 1 per cent said "don't know"). Not one of the more than 200 respondents said that design was "not at all important". However, only 9 per cent of the sample rated the performance of the Design Council as "very good": 23 per cent of the sample didn't know enough about it to rate it. Only 24 per cent were aware of the Government incentive scheme Design for Profit, yet these are the people who are responsible for the commissioning, executing and controlling much of British design.

All happy

According to a pan-European attitude survey carried out for the EEC last year and just published, British young people are a relatively happy lot. Thirty-six per cent of them are "very satisfied" with their lives, compared with the average score of 24 per cent on that answer for youths of all EEC countries. British youths, aged 15 to 24, think they are better off than their EEC counterparts in specific areas: more of them responded favourably about their relationships with their parents (9 per cent more), friends (12 per cent), romantic relationships (7 per cent), personal prospects (12 per cent), and housing (9 per cent). Only 13 per cent of British young people say they are not satisfied with their lives, compared with 21 per cent of French, 29 per cent of Italian, and 35 per cent Greek youths.

Robert Worcester

The author is chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, *published by the firm.*

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Play it again, Alvin

New Orleans

"I see Count Basie is coming to town next week," says Alvin Alcorn. "I know the Count from way back. I knew him before he led his own band."

Basie has been leading a band since about 1935, so that's quite a boast. Alvin Alcorn doesn't look old enough to have been playing trumpet since 1930 but he has; as New Orleans old-timers go, he's a young old-timer. He's small and dark and wears thick specs that don't hide mischievous eyes.

"Of course, Count is in a wheelchair now, and plays very sparingly. Leads in numbers, leads out numbers and shouts 'One more time' in *April in Paris*, and that's about it. Jerry Adams here; he's our oldest member. Jerry, how about you get a wheelchair too? Maybe have a wheelchair battle with Count next week, eh?"

Jerry Adams, laughing uproariously, fans his stubby fingers across his double bass as if they were as light as feathers. Jerry has been playing bass in New Orleans for close on a half-century. Thirty-five years ago he gave Clarence Ford, clarinettist and third and last member of the group, his first job. These guys have been playing at least 140 years between them and they are beyond a doubt the best group I have heard in New Orleans. They play every day from 4 to 7pm in the lobby of the Marriott Hotel. A strange place to find them? Alcorn doesn't see why.

"Well, you won't find me playing down Bourbon Street any time. You won't find *anyone* good playing down there", says Alcorn. "All the bar owners and club managers think they know best and tell the bands to play tourist music, you know, fast all the time with a back beat. Got a request?"

Anything but "Basin Street", anything but "The Saints". I name "Fine and Dandy" for no good reason. I haven't thought about it for 20 years. They go straight into it, Clarence Ford playing long supple lines on the clarinet, Alcorn's trumpet so far behind the beat you wonder if he'll ever get back and Adams's brass dancing easily along. Some of the crowd at the lobby cocktail bar listen, some don't even know the music is there. When a pretty waitress passes by, Ford blows a dirty note on the clarinet and winks.

The Marriott is part of a huge American chain of hotels. In every bedroom you will find three books: a Gideon Bible, a Book of Mormon and the life of the founder, Mr Marriott. It still seems an unlikely place to find jazz, until you realize that the hotels in New Orleans compete to buy the best jazz talent. The Hilton even has a floor named after the resident Pete Fountain.

"Haven't played "Fine and Dandy" in 30 years", says Jerry Adams. "Still remember it, though. Got any other challenges?"

"Jerry's brother, Placide, leads a band at the Hilton," says Alcorn. "My son, Sam, plays for the jazz brunch at Arnaud's Restaurant, *very* smart place. Yes, we've got relations all over. Stay here six months and *you can be a relation*."

Although a New Orleans musician, Alcorn played in big bands most of his life and has no very fond memories of those days. One-night stands, hotels, buses, fatigue and not much money. Not much chance to make himself heard either, which may be why he has gone to the other extreme and relapsed into a trio, with no piano, drums or guitar.

"Don't need them. I can *hear* them all in my head. Funny thing is, when I play with drums now they sound too loud. I have been playing with this trio here at the Marriott for six years and I really like it – we play for the ones that listen, and the ones that don't listen, that doesn't *bother me. Got any more requests?*"

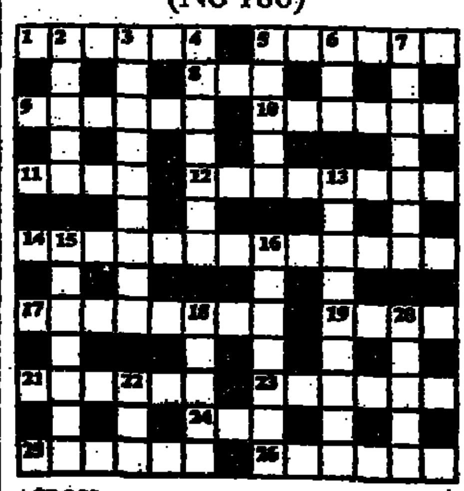
"Some of These Days?"

"OK," says Jerry. "We only played it three times already today. One more won't hurt any. And after that, seeing as you play bass, you can sit in for a couple of numbers".

And I do, scared to death, and I survive the experience, and Alvin Alcorn says to be sure to carry his compliments to his old friends Chris Barber and Acker Bilk, and to come back to the Marriott next time I'm in Louisiana.

"Sure you'll be back in Louisiana. *Everyone* comes back to Louisiana".

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 186)



ACROSS
1 Cleaner (6)
5 Transfer temporarily (6)
8 Alphabet (1,1,1)
9 Resigned expression (2,2,2)
10 Hurt feelings (6)
11 In this manner (4)
12 Confidential (4,4)
14 Opportunity seekers (6,7)
17 Secret place (4,4)
19 Crater rims (4)
21 Visible (6)
23 Protestant cleric's gown (6)
24 Lyric poem (3)
25 Wood spinner (6)
26 Enthusiastic (6)

ACROSS
2 Illicit drink (5)
3 God insight belief (9)
4 Pawl device (7)
5 Highlanders (5)
6 School military body (1,1,1)
7 Not addict (3,4)
13 Best Canadian fisherman (9)
15 Obstinate (7)
16 Retaliator (7)
18 Lowest deck (5)
20 Stately dance (5)
22 Long-keeping milk (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO No 185
ACROSS: 1 Tiptop 4 Wrasse 7 Case 8 Quidnunc 9 Gadgetry 12 HRH 15 Apogee 16 Supper 17 Joy 19 Skinhead 24 Hegelian 25 Jade 26 Sponge 27 Yonder
DOWN: 1 Tact 2 Purgatory 3 Pique 4 Whirr 5 Acne 6 Sonar 10 Guess 11 Youth 12 Haphazard 13 Hard 14 Hajj 18 One up 20 Knife 21 Nanny 22 Zein 23 Dear

BOOKS

Rows, groans and flattery from the heroes of the novel

Turgenev's Letters
Selected, edited and translated by A. V. Knowles
(Athlone Press, £16)

The Collected Letters of Joseph Conrad
Vol 1: 1861-1897, edited by Frederick R. Karl and Laurence Davies
(Cambridge, £19.50)

Marcel Proust
Selected Letters, 1880-1903
(Collins, £15.95)

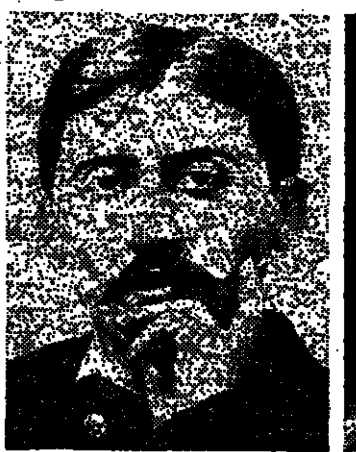
Not all the best letters are by professional imaginative writers. A case could be made for awarding a special prize for dullness to the letters of Walter Pater, which are of two equally tedious kinds: either "my sisters and I would be most gratified if you could dine with us at Bradmore Road on Thursday, January 12th" or "Dear Miss Cratchett, I am most grateful for the delightful present of your *'Nymphs in Flight'* which has just arrived and which I greatly look forward to reading". But most good letters are; writers know how the thing is done and their profession keeps them mentally occupied with private life. What is more their letters are interesting, as those of politicians may be, since they help to explain other things we are interested in, their works.

These three books are more of less comparable in being the letters of three great heroes of the novel at its finest, well contained between the chronological extremes of Balzac and Thomas Mann. Turgenev's are much the best, but he has the advantage here of having a careful selection of 250 presented from a total of more than six thousand. A. V. Knowles puts in some items for merely representative purposes, to reveal Turgenev as absentee landowner or as author dealing with publishers and editors. But for the most part he is in full human flow and a marvellous, Slavon... ness it achieves.

The Conrad collection is entirely unselective. Everything available is there and a measure of superfluous bulk results from the fact of having translations of all the letters he wrote in French printed with the same spaciousness as their originals. The Proust is a selection again, one of the same size as Turgenev's but taking him only to the age of thirty-two, with nineteen years of life still ahead of him. Presumably another volume of the same size will be needed to finish the job.

There are some extraneous factors to enhance the interest of Turgenev's letters. The fact of exile, in France, then Germany, then France again, shuffling along in the train of Mme Viardot, driven by the vicissitudes of her musical career and her husband's politics, meant that he had to rely on letters for most of his contact with people in Russia. As a fairly rich man he was not so desperate as Conrad to dig a few sovereigns out of creatures like T. Fisher Unwin, Conrad's unspeakably frightful first publisher.





Turgenev (left), Proust (centre) and Conrad.

Above all there is the fact of the supreme interest of the literary environment in Russia of which Turgenev, even from a distance, was a part. He was involved in blazing rows with three lunatics of genius: Tolstoy, Dostoevsky (religious maniacs) and Goncharov (paranoid). He responded with dignity to their insane affronts, magnanimously exerting himself meanwhile to get their work known abroad. He did allow himself a few sharp critical comments on the more God-like of Tolstoy's pretensions, rightly comparing him, early on, to Rousseau. His non-Russian correspondents are equally distinguished; Flaubert most of all, but also Henry James, who, with uncharacteristic stupidity, did not think much of him as a writer.

The English reader may get more out of Turgenev's splendid formulas for signing-off than is really there: 'I firmly press your hand' or, to a man, 'I send a tender kiss for your lips'. But the general shape, the emotional opulence, of his personality is conveyed irresistibly. Exasperatingly indecisive, he was endlessly thoughtful and imaginatively generous. A fine essay of his is, very properly, on 'Gamlet i Don Kikhot' (to present those great literary personages in Russian dress). He is an excellent observer of public events, supplying a powerful account of the events in Paris of May 15th 1848. Above all he is a story-teller.

Conrad's letters, those of his first forty years at least, make a less engrossing impact. They emphasise his fastidious sense of honour and, through the absence of those little discrepancies between one letter and another so common to collections of this kind, his right to that fastidiousness. The political storms and family tragedies of his early years left him with an intense sensitivity, not only to afflictions of the soul – principally the difficulties of writing and the possibility of failure as a writer – but also of the body, souvenirs of his eastern voyages. There is almost as much sickroom groaning and ululation here as there is in Proust.

There is comparatively little from his early years. As his editors remark, 'Poland has not been the ideal location for family archives'. Nor was the British Merchant Marine. He wrote much in French, but by 1885 writes from Singapore in good English. There is a long, somewhat bonelessly soulful exchange with an older female cousin. Once he is settled as a writer, however narrow the ledge, literary matters prevail: royalties, proof corrections, serial rights, reviews, gift copies and, rather more interestingly, explanations of what he was up to and aiming at in his earlier books.

Nowhere, however profound his courtesies to friendly reviewers, does he descend to the depths of flattery plumbed by Proust, whose first communications with Anatole France and the Comte de Montesquiou should not be read by the squeamish without health salts or brandy within easy reach. Much of his correspondence is simply tiresome: wordy frivolity with various women, camp chatter with young men friends. But, writing as the son of a Jewish mother, he responds admirably to an anti-Semitic performance by de Montesquiou, a prelude to his staunch behaviour in the Dreyfus affair. At the end there is a long letter, opposing with great and highly intelligent thoroughness the legal persecution of the religious orders in France – he says he wants all Frenchmen not to be alike but to be able to like each other – which compares favourably with the *Morning Post* political effusions of Conrad.

Anthony Quinton

Arrogant champion of the narrow thrust in the north

Monty
Master of the Battlefield, 1942-44
By Nigel Hamilton
(Hamish Hamilton, £12.95)

Montgomery in Europe, 1943-1945
Success or Failure?
By Richard Lamb
(Buchan & Enright, £11.95)

The Dutch historian Professor Geyl wrote a much-admired book, *Napoleon: For and Against*. From time to time we are also for or against Marlborough, and Grant, and Kitchener, and Foch, and Haig. It is not surprising, therefore, that after a mere forty years Montgomery should still be a perennially controversial figure. Indeed, he is like some piece of *highly radio-active material*: anyone entering his field is bound to receive an intensely positive or negative charge. There is no place for neutrons within Montgomery's ambit. Mr Hamilton and Mr Lamb are laboratory specimens of this polarisation.

As an official biographer, with access to the private papers (including those diaries about which Monty used to be as coy and titillating as Lord Reith about his) and as a friend to whom his subject showed much kindness Mr Hamilton is naturally positive. He writes with passion, and the sad fact is *that it is a passion which too* often sweeps him away. The many merits of this, as of his first volume, are shrouded by the fact that at 860 pages it is disproportionately long. 'Never become a bore' is a good principle for a biographer. Mr Hamilton's habit of printing in full contemporary documents which could have been summarised, or reproduced in an appendix, or referred to under a file number, certainly does not add to the gaiety of nations.

For somebody who was only born in the year of Normandy he has, nevertheless, acquired a general grasp and *fingerspitzengefül of how military operations* are conducted at the highest level which undeniably achieve their main purpose – to lay Montgomery before us, in thought and action. That lavish use of diaries and documents has at least enabled him to demonstrate why Montgomery did what, in a manner which has not been surpassed by the large literature of the last four decades. Few of his generation who have set themselves up as chroniclers of the Second World War seem so at home.

A particular merit is the fact that, though his stance is inevitably defensive, he has no compunction about displaying Montgomery's limitations, whether in terms of personality traits or of generalship, as well as his manifest virtues. Nobody who navigates these hundreds of pages can be left in doubt – from his letters, his diaries, his behaviour towards individuals – that he was all that we have been led to believe, arrogant, vain, intolerant, insensitive. Nobody who reads Mr Hamilton's account of the Sicilian campaign, or of much that occurred in Italy, will be left in doubt that the conduct of affairs was inept. None will disagree that huge flaws become visible when we examine, say, the record of Antwerp and Arnhem.

Since it is to just such flaws, and others exposed by Mr Hamilton, that Mr Lamb devotes his clinical attention, it is worth pausing to ask whether the publication of an official biography distinguished, at least in part, for its objective frankness does not provide us with an opportunity to cry "Enough is enough." For so *many years now the opposing* factions have issued their books, fighting backwards and forwards over the old battlegrounds. Yet when we consider the matter we find that in regard to large parts of Montgomery's generalship even those, like myself, who rate him in the highest class readily admit to many failings. Why cannot defendants and critics jointly declare, like Mrs Thatcher recently, that we have established common ground, shake hands over Sicily and similar areas of agreement, and concentrate on the truly disputable territory?

Among the generals ensconced on that territory are Alexander and Eisenhower – Alexander whom Churchill revered, Alanbrooke did not admire, and Mr Hamilton, taking his tone from references in Montgomery's diary, handles fiercely. It is ironical that one of the criticisms laid against Montgomery by Mr Lamb (and many of his defenders) is his disastrous relationship with the Americans, whereas Alexander, whom Eisenhower wanted in place of Montgomery, should be denigrated. Not a battle commander, his qualities were therefore less dramatically visible, but one cannot help feeling that they should have been probed more delicately.

Certainly this is true of Eisenhower. Neither Montgomery nor Alanbrooke understood or respected him, and the full depth of that misunderstanding and contempt is boldly revealed by Mr Hamilton in his quotations from the diaries and letters. The question is whether their contemporary view of a man whose stature seems to grow over the years was correct – whether the fact, which we now mainly accept, that nobody else could have done the job of Supreme Commander does not say things as important as the fact that only Montgomery could have handled Normandy.

Mr Lamb, who brings his guns into action all along the line, naturally devotes much space to the greatest of all the controversies, that in which Montgomery found Eisenhower standing "so loathly opposite to his fell purpose": the issue of the "narrow thrust in the north" into Germany which Montgomery yearned to command. All Monty's frustrated bitterness and contempt of Ike are revealed by Mr Hamilton from his papers: most of the arguments to demonstrate, rightly, that Montgomery made a gross miscalculation are supplied by Mr Lamb. His case would be more interesting if he had paused to cast a cold eye over, not Eisenhower, but the subordinate American generals .... Bradley, Patton .... And after considering in detail their true military abilities tried to understand Montgomery's feelings at being supplanted by his professional inferiors. But perhaps *such detachment is only within* the scope of a neutron.

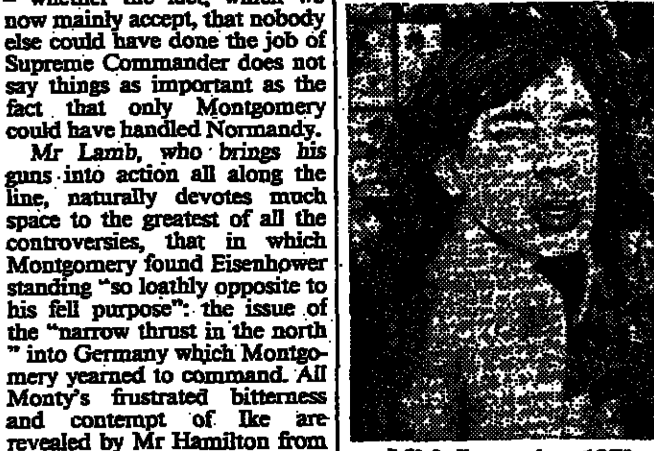
Ronald Lewin

Lifestyle and the ivory tower

The Style of the Century, 1900-1980
By Bevis Hillier
(The Herbert Press, £12.50)

Bevis Hillier is our foremost expert on what he (and we) can only, with a slight grimace and occasional apologetic quotation marks, call "lifestyle" – twentieth-century lifestyle specifically. It is not exactly sociology, not exactly art history, not exactly small-scale industrial archeology, but somewhere in the middle. Its visible signs can best be described by another cant-word of the moment: collectibles. And its watchwords are nostalgia and camp.

Or in the hands of a hundred less perceptive and scholarly commentors they would be. As we already know from *Austerity/Binge*, his pioneering study of the decorative arts in



Mick Jagger in a 1979 picture by Bob Cosford

the Forties and Fifties, Mr Hiller is made of sterner stuff. In his new book he applies the method of *Austerity/Binge* to the century so far, and we can guess what we are in for from a quick glance at the jacket, which features a resplendent Forties jukebox (converted, we are told, from 78s to 45s), a Tiffany lamp, a Marilyn Monroe tee-shirt and a superrealistic model displaying an implacably moulded and waved hair-style of 1937.

All of which might qualify as unconsidered trifles (even, up to surprisingly recently, the Tiffany lamp) until Mr Hillier turned his attention to them. He is interested in the function of these things. But he is also interested in seeing them without condescension, observing their stylistic characteristics, and relating popular, uneducated taste to what was going on in fine art and high fashion at the same time.

We all know that with the advent of Pop Art any transmission of ideas ceased to be just one way. But Mr Hillier shows us that it never was entirely like that: the unsophisticated arts of the twentieth-century do not merely steal notions from their creative superiors, but lead an unsuspected life of their own. And this impinged willy-nilly on even the loftiest artists, who could hardly, even if they would, have dwelt exclusively in an ivory tower.

John Russell Taylor

Fiction
Love, death and the mirror

1934
By Alberto Moravia
(Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

Sebastian
By Lawrence Durrell
(Faber, £7.50)

The tug of love linked to death lies deep in the soul of German Romanticism. And Moravia's choice of the title-date suggests a political resonance beyond the central erotic tension that compels the narrator to pursue the (deeply) obscure object of his desire. But Moravia has deliberately abandoned the detailed local solidity of novels (like *The Conformist*) set in a similar period.

From the moment Moravia's narrator, begins to consider Durer's etching of *Melancolia*, and asks himself whether it is possible to live in despair without desiring death, he meets the eyes of a young German beauty who appears not only to read his mind but also to share his desires. Coincidence abounds.

Moravia's narrator communicates with looks and books; but though his beloved Beate seems willing, and her husband appears to connive at their relationship, the encounter is continually postponed. Moreover, he has not succeeded in puzzling out Beate's true intentions before she and her husband preipitately leave the hotel, to be replaced by Beate's twin sister, Trude, and her Aunt.

Trude is everything that Beate is not: that is to say she is vulgar, healthily lecherous, athletic and an uncritical supporter of Hitler. In the grip of his obsession with Beate, the narrator is easily persuaded to begin making love to her.

An additional erotic involvement, crosses the story of the two sisters: an ageing Russian woman has a surprisingly red and vigorous tongue which also arrouses him. Her story connects the developing threat of Nazi violence with the terrorism against the Tsar which led to the assassination of Plehve.

At first sight only an exotic strand in the book, her story offers an enigmatic insight into Moravia's own involvement. The woman describes herself as "already dead"; and can even put a date on her death. In her account, we begin to perceive deeper reality in the death of the spirit than in any erotic game; and as she describes her lover's political treachery and political idealism as alternate and equally true states of being, which he must have confronted every day in the mirror, we begin to understand the relevance of doubles to the context of its time.

If you first read *The Alexandrian Quartet* with all the fervour of adolescence, as I did, teased along by the promise of illicit knowledge, you will find this new book from his latest series at once less alluring and more perplexing. At the heart of the *Quartet* lay a complex understanding of religious and political factions in the Middle East. At the heart of this sequence we *have a gnostic sect which has a* wan hope of reversing the second law of thermodynamics by the supreme commitment of an elite group prepared to renounce love, and accept voluntary death whenever called upon to do so.

Seen even in spiritual terms, *in the context of a world which* is just post-war, and has so recently learnt of mass murders of many innocents, it is hard to believe the deaths of any group of human beings, however noble and pure they might be, could make much additional impact.

Nevertheless, *the phrase*-making is as fresh and occasionally splendid as it ever was. And the trial of the offending Assad, for falling in love, has the authentic Durrell spookiness which so often goes along with his eroticism. That nothing happens as a result of that trial has a certain comic appropriateness. Entropy has taken its own hand in the game; and the letter from the central authority has been mislaid.

Elaine Feinstein

Poetry
Quiet, crisp detachment

Fleur Adcock, born in New Zealand, has lived and worked in England for the last twenty years. Her verse is quiet, crisp, reasonable, and compact. If it *lacks* excitement – and it *does* – then I can readily imagine her claiming that as a virtue. It does not lack feeling and intelligence. The work in her **Selected Poems** *(Oxford University Press, £7.95)* presents a record of solid achievement, and it is good to note a certain progress underlying it. On the technical level this could be described as a movement away from strict classical forms in search of something that will approximate to the twists and turns of common speech. This development seems mostly inspired by the poet's awareness that she now has, quite simply, more to say than when she began, so that it is no accident that the newer work admits a greater complexity both of thought and feeling. The overriding tone is thoroughly anti-romantic.

Against Coupling does not find a place in The Faber Book of Love Poems, edited with an introduction by Geoffrey Grigson (*Faber paperback, £3.50*), but not many moderns do. All the same, this is a fine anthology, rich in unexpected things as well as a whole range of predictable delights from Petrarch to Robert Graves, and it is nice to see Grigson insisting in his introduction that when Sidney wrote "Leave me, O Love, which reachest but to dust" he *meant* it – in other words, that good love poems have not been written to imaginary mistresses. There is one poem which I always look for, as a test or touchstone, in anthologies of this kind; it is by Drayton, and Grigson includes it, and I will quote the opening lines as a sort of answer to Fleur Adcock, or at least an antidote to her irony:

So well I love thee, as without thee I
Love nothing: if I might choose, I'd rather die
Than be one day debarr'd thy company.
Since beasts, and plants do grow, and live and move,
Beasts are those men, that such a life approve:
He only lives, that deadly is in love.

No such passion disturbs the surface (or the depths) of Paul Muldoon's new collection *Quoof* (*Faber paperback, £4*), but then this is a book in which the pleasures are largely a matter of verbal sophistications of a private nature (its title, for instance, turns out to be his "family word" for a hot water bottle!). Muldoon has been highly praised, and he is certainly talented, but at present he seems content to use his talents working over material already better used by others – there is a long poem here "loosely based on the Trickster cycle of the Winnebago Indians", which is surely Ted Hughes' country?

The two hundred pieces in Alan Brownjohn's Collected Poems 1952-83 *(Secker & Warburg, £8.95)* have a distinctive personal voice all right, chatty, pleasant, clever, deliberately level. The trouble is that one never quite hears that voice saying anything to explain why its perceptions are being presented in the form of poetry. In a word, Brownjohn lacks inspiration. But, making allowances for that, there *is* an agreeable pleasure to be had from this book.

Robert Nye

Blithely over the top

People
Essays and Poems
Edited by Susan Hill
(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

This handsome volume, dust-jacket aglow with an R. B. Kitaj detail, is the sequel to Ronald Blyth's *Places*, published by Oxford in 1981. *People* is simply a collection of pieces by well known, mostly literary figures, about some person alive or dead, famous or unkown, of their own choosing. In a sense it is an up-market version of "The Most Unforgettable Character I Ever Met", and some of the memoirs have moments of clumping bathos: Paul Theroux on V. S. Naipaul, for example –

A dog snarled at us one night as we were out walking. Naipaul said, "What that dog wants is a good kick."

Query: what does this tell us about Naipaul? About Theroux? About the dog?

Other pieces go blithely (indeed Blythely) over the top into excesses of reminiscential archness – unfair perhaps to single out Elizabeth Longford on Betjeman – and others manage to convey almost nothing remarkable about their subjects: what *did* Edward Blishen see in J. R. L. Anderson? There is an extremely sedate and buttoned-up piece on John Stewart Collis by Richard Ingrams, and Auberon Waugh is almost as sober in his account of Douglas Woodruff. John Carey contributes a fine reminiscence of childhood in *Mr Perry*, and Susan Hill's own piece on her daughter Jessica, a wonderfully true account of the experience of parenthood, is by far the most memorable thing in the book.

If one were to break the subjects of these pieces down into categories, by far the largest would be of writers and journalists – not surprising with so many contributing – and then would come schoolteachers and close family. I noticed only one personage appearing more than once, and this was (perhaps not surprisingly) Raymond Mortimer. Of the contributors it should be remarked that one is dead – Sir Frederick Treves, the surgeon, who died (*pace* Miss Hill) exactly 60, not 50 years ago, but whose piece is, like all the rest, published for the first time here. *People* is an amusing and eminently readable book.

Nigel Andrew

THE TIMES DIARY

The host talks

The world of alleged murderers is not one that Brian Masters usually enters. Masters is the author of such sumptuous books as *The Great Hostesses*, *The Dukes* and a biography of Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire. He seems a surprising choice to write a book about Dennis Nilsen. Masters said that when he first read accounts of the Nilsen case, he was completely bewildered. "I don't like being bewildered and my main reason for writing the book was to try to sort out my bewilderment. I didn't want to do anything without Nilsen's consent so I wrote to him in prison. Since then, I've visited him several times and we get on very well. This won't be an instant quickie paperback. I am treating it as an ordinary biography."

BARRY FANTONI



'If it's Thursday it must be Grenada'

Speaking up

Brian Wenham, BBC Television's director of programmes, in welcoming Lord Tonypandy – the former George Thomas – to the launching of a new series on the history of Parliament, opened his mouth and put his foot straight in it. "When he was a mere Speaker . . ." began Mr Wenham. "Mere?", interrupted his lordship, in the pained tones of Edith Evans's Lady Bracknell. "Mere? After you've been Speaker, there's only one way you can go." And the thumb curved down in an elegant arc.

Jumping the gun

A little piece of the history of the Iranian embassy siege in 1980 seems to have been overlooked and it is time to record it. In yet another forthcoming history of the SAS, one of its senior officers lets slip that his men arrived on the scene six hours before Ministry of Defence approval reached the barracks at Hereford. They had been tipped off by a Scotland Yard dog handler who had previously been an NCO in the regiment. You will not read this story in the book, however: it has been deleted at the SAS's request.

War games fun

Boys will be boys, and the 50 reporters conscripted for an army exercise in Hampshire were completely lacking in gravitas. The man from the *Daily Express* wrote "Pravda" on his identity tag while the man from the *Mirror* wrote "Sinn Fein" on his. The man from the *News of the World* didn't make his excuses and leave – he didn't even turn up. Reveille at 5 am put the entire company into a state of shock, but luckily for them the plane that was to take them somewhere nasty to be put through their paces became fogbound. Instead they spent the day in an officers' mess propping up the bar – for some a not unfamiliar exercise.

Breathtaking

One does not usually think of the officers of the Metropolitan Police as poetic characters. Yet the brave act of one Pc Peter Evans, who saved the life of a wilting goldfish by applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, has inspired P District Commander Terry Siggs to celebrate the event in verse:

Suddenly a gentle wriggle
Made the lady owner giggle.
Sam the fish was back to life,
Cutting water like a knife.

Rope trick

The Execution Suite is the chilling title of a novel, completed and in search of a publisher, by Labour MP Robert Kilroy-Silk. The story is metaphorical: the man in the condemned cell is meant to be the Labour Party. Does he die? "There are such things as reprieves: you must wait and see", said the author. Today, Enigma publishes another Kilroy-Silk novel. It's described as a political thriller, and sounds easier going.

Mad flurry

The smash-hit musical version of the film, *La Cage aux Folles*, now playing to enthralled New Yorkers, will be transferring to London in a flurry of feathers and rhinestones. The cast is still being chosen, but the frontrunners to play Georges, the world-weary club owner, and Albin, his frantic, drag-artist lover, are Rock Hudson and Danny Kaye. Hudson would play Georges who, with his chestful of flashy chains and brick-coloured make-up, is a long way away from his previous all-American hero roles, such as the dedicated surgeon who saved Jane Wyman's life in the film, *Magnificent Obsession*.

PHS

Havana: Richard Williams watches Castro's TV speech on Grenada

'A battle for the small nations'

In driving rain which had lasted more than 24 hours, crowds of Cubans gathered yesterday to hear speeches applauding and reinforcing Fidel Castro's message on television and radio on Tuesday night in which he described the US invasion of Grenada as "an enormous political error".

Sheltering under umbrellas or with coats over their heads, a particularly large crowd gathered on the steps of the Raul Capero Bonilla pre-university institute in Havana. In the Plaza Roja de la Vibora, marching students and schoolchildren in uniform red neckerchiefs and white shirts converged with banners and songs. Similar meetings were held all over Cuba.

In the bar of the Havana Riviera Hotel, built during the last years of the Batista era with distinctly pre-revolutionary pastimes in mind, holidaymakers halted their drinking and waiters ceased their ministrations late on Tuesday when Castro began his televised press conference.

Outside, the seafront boulevard was deserted even of its thin flow of Polish saloons, Russian lorries, Czech motor-cycles and vast chromium-encrusted American relics of the 1950s as, in the course of his hour-long speech, Castro described the sequence of events which led to the fighting, reading out the texts of messages which had passed between the governments of Cuba, the United States and Grenada.

Answering questions, Castro placed a heavy emphasis on the British Government's attitude to the US assault, describing its criticisms as "particularly significant" among the international voices raised against President Reagan's decision to invade.

Castro spoke of his decision not to send reinforcements in advance of the invasion, despite the repeated requests of the new Grenadian rulers. Not only would it have been materially impossible, he said, to match the air, land and sea forces of the most powerful nation on earth; it would also have been a useless sacrifice in moral terms after the "gross mistake" committed by the Grenadians in killing Maurice Bishop, whom he described as "an intelligent person, not an extremist, who was leading his country to great achievements".

Castro also gave precise details of the Cubans on Grenada at the time of the attack. "There is no secret about this," he said, listing 550 construction workers, "not more than 40" military advisers, and "agricultural technicians" in a total of 700.

"The proof that they were workers," he said, "is in the excellent airport they have built in such a short period – good enough, in fact, for the US planes to land on it even before it is finished." He had instructed the workers to fight "to *the last man*" and to "*create the* conditions for prolonged resistance to occupation" even though they were armed only with rifles and fewer than 300 rounds of ammunition each. These arms, he said, had been allocated to them by Bishop for self-defence.

In a message last Saturday, Castro had told the Cubans in Grenada to adopt and fortify defensive positions, and that their duty was "to die fighting, no matter how difficult and dangerous the conditions may be."

He described how, following Bishop's death, Cuba's relations with the new government had been "cool" but he had hoped that "by a miracle of wisdom and serenity" they might have improved.

On Saturday he had also sent a message to Washington denying any intention to interfere in Grenada's internal affairs, expressing concern for the welfare of the US citizens on the island and suggesting that "it is convenient to keep in touch on this matter so as to avoid violence."

He received no reply, he said, until 8.30am (Cuban time) on Tuesday – one and a half hours after the Americans had landed on Grenada and had already, according to him, begun an assault on Cuban positions.

The US message announced the intention "to respond to the request for intervention", offered safe passage for the Cubans "when conditions permit" and requested the avoidance of steps that might exacerbate the situation. It was signed "with the highest and most distinguished consideration."

Castro poured scorn on US claims that the invading military contained forces from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and of Jamaica and Barbados – "they have no forces to invade Grenada," he said.

At 5pm yesterday, after 10 hours of fighting, he had received a message from the US regretting the armed clashes, which had been due to "misunderstandings". At 8.30pm he replied: "We did our best to prevent the intervention, which is totally unjustifiable."

The Cubans, he said, were still holding on with bravery and staunchness in "a battle for the small nations of the world." He added: "Any attempt to continue the fighting tomorrow and gain a military victory will lead to a disastrous moral defeat."

Castro concluded: "Eternal glory to the Cubans who have died and to those still fighting. Patria o muerte. Venceramos." Around the bar there was at first a smattering of applause, then louder and prolonged. As it died, there was satisfied laughter: the *Cubans clearly felt that Castro had* put up the expected parformance, projecting beliefs they share.

New York: Trevor Fishlock on a new assault on President Reagan's foreign policy

'Shocking ignorance of past experience'

In a sustained criticism of US *foreign policy*, Mr George Ball, Under-Secretary of State for five years in the 1960s, has accused President Reagan and his advisers of narrow-minded and ill-educated responses to events overseas and of having learnt nothing from history.

He accused the Administration of allowing the country to be sucked into damaging and dangerous political morasses, such as Lebanon, with no clear idea of what it is trying to do. He accused Mr Reagan of "impulsive heroics" and of seeking to oversimplify every foreign problem as an East-West conflict.

"I can think of nothing more dangerous and irresponsible than to try to force every local conflict into an East-West mould. If we seek war with Russia, that is one way to achieve it."

Mr Ball's strictures crystallize the growing anxiety felt by many Americans after the weekend massacres in Beirut and the invasion of Grenada.

"We have become a nation unfamiliar with, and almost disdainful of, its own past", Mr Ball told foreign journalists in New York. "We confer positions of high responsibility on individuals who have not merely had no experience, but who tend to oversimplify history without having read it.

"Were our institutional memory not so enfeebled, our leaders would recognize that doctrine is no substitute for the wisdom yielded by experience. In the past few years we have made many wrong decisions out of shocking ignorance of past experience."

Mr Ball said that had the Reagan administration learnt history's lessons it would not be trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. Previous attempts to overthrow Latin American governments had usually left the people worse off.

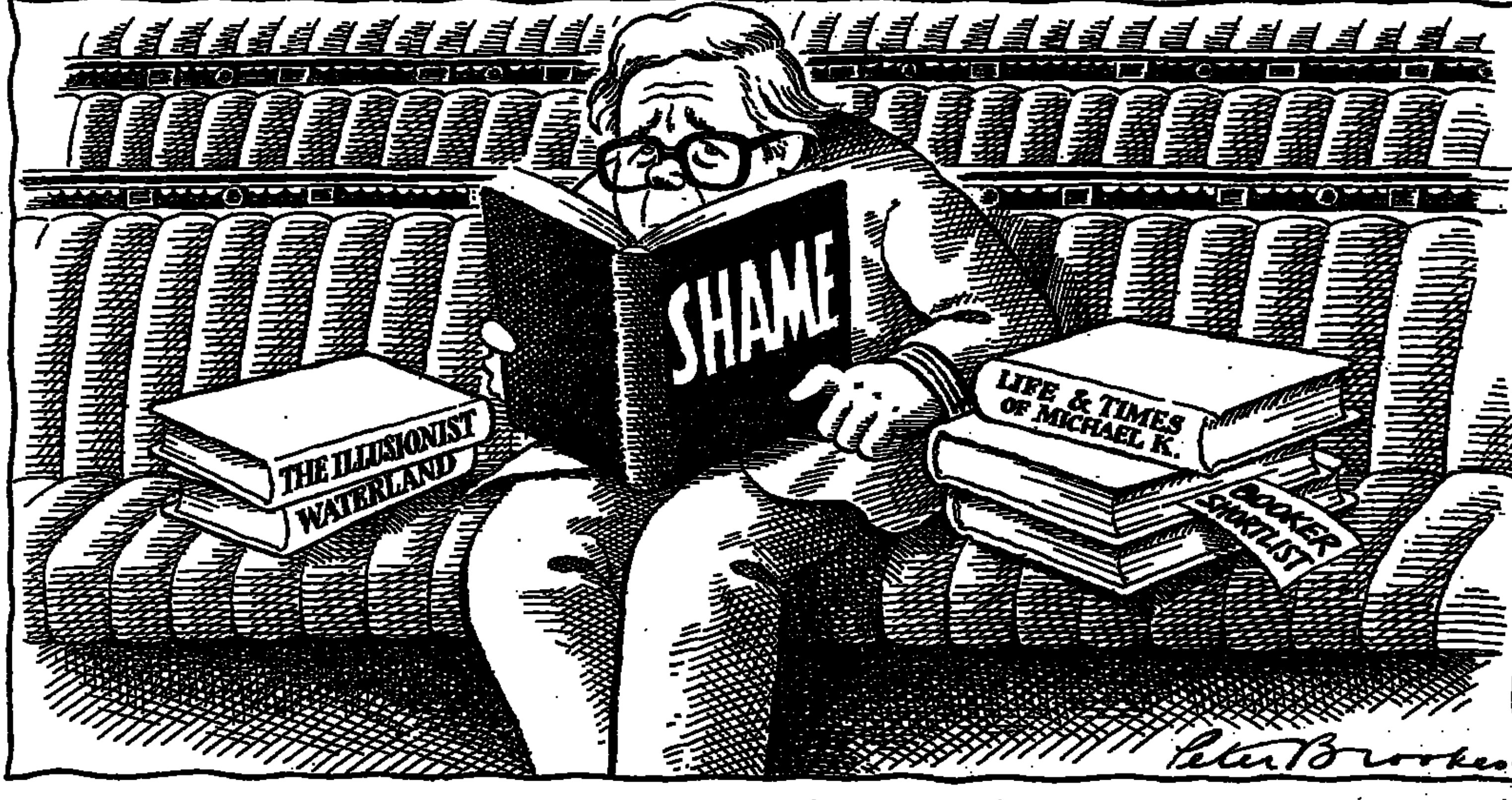
In 1927, he said, President Coolidge sent marines to save Nicaragua from bolshevism imported from Mexico, the bogyman of the time. The result was the Somoza dictatorship which tyrannized the people for 43 years.

In 1954, the CIA destabilized the Guatemalan government, leaving a legacy of brutal right-wing regimes. In 1961, the failure of the ignominious Bay of Pigs operation strengthened Castro's hold on Cuba.

"None of our crude interventions has brought our Latin American neighbours the blessings of democracy. We have simply secured the iron hold of squalid dictatorships.

"A great power should think hard before deploying forces anywhere in the world; but once it makes the mistake of committing them in an untenable situation it should never be deterred from cutting its losses by exaggerated concern for symbols such as prestige and credibility.

"Lebanon is far more dangerous than Vietnam. Not only does it lie within a short distance of the Soviet Union, but 7,000 Soviet troops are within 50 miles of our marines. The Administration has only a vague concept of what the marines are supposed to do. The stakes are distressingly high."



Writers of the land, unite

In a speech last night at the Booker Prize award ceremony, the novelist and short story writer Fay Weldon bitterly attacked Britain's publishers for their outmoded attitude to the source of their livelihood



Two hundred years ago novels were hardly respectable. Nor were their publishers. To invent depravity – for what are novels but accounts of one kind of depravity or another? – was surely a calculated insult to the munificence of the Prime Creator – a blasphemy. Novels were seen to weaken the mind and the aesthetic sensibility, and to sap the morals of young women, always very tender.

But it is not philosophers we look to now to explain the nature of our reality, nor to the church to tell us how to behave. We look to our novelists to explain it all away. Writers, once subversive, are now seen to carry the weight of the establishment upon their shoulders.

The Booker Prize goes to a work of literature. It does not go to the "best" novel written in any one year: nor can the other five shortlisted be said to be the five next-best. How could this be, unless by happy accident? Writers may be geniuses, but judges are not.

And so the prize is given, and here we are. There are 120 people at this dinner. Of these, perhaps 20 or 30 are writers – six shortlisted authors, three writer judges, and a handful of others who double as critics, publishers, agents and so forth.

Writers know well enough that they are like Atlas, bearing on their shoulders all those who depend upon them for their income, the exercise of their own skills, their status and their very jobs. Publishers, booksellers, editors, librarians, journalists, academics, festival organizers, arts councils, would be nothing without writers.

So, to the publishers I would say this. We are the raw material of your trade. You do tend to forget it, you know. *You use us, the living us,* and quite frankly you don't look after your raw material very well. And as you turn into an industry, so we must turn into workers and organize. I think you'd do without us altogether if you could, if there was a way of producing a book without writers – people who can never be trusted to produce a product of consistent quality.

I am being unfair, of course I am. I have you captive and you cannot answer back. I am now going to ask some awkward questions. I am going to ask you why you will not negotiate with the writers who wish to negotiate with you?

I will ask you if in your dealing with authors you really are being fair, honourable, and right, or merely getting away with what you can? Whether the "custom and practice" you quote as a reason for this and that, in an industry changed beyond all recognition since these customs and practices arose, can really go on as they are. If you are not careful, you will kill the goose that lays your golden eggs.

I will tell you what the writers dislike. The writer dislikes your paternalism. It is rivalled only, perhaps, by BBC Radio, which has a world monopoly in radio plays: but even they are learning. The writer dislikes the way you say: "Aren't you *lucky*, we're going to publish your book – actually publish your book! What a risk we're taking: how very, very lucky you are, and honoured! Just sign this, please, you don't need an agent. Custom and practice!" It is wearing very thin.

The writer dislikes the rise of the editor. The editor is, of course, very often the writer's best friend. That is the trouble. The new young writer – that increasingly elusive creature – writes for the editor, not the readers. The reader seems so far, so long away – on the other side of months and years, with a mountain range of publishers, designers and production people in between.

So the writer writes half-finished novels and says: What do you think, what shall I do? And the editors say, because that's what they are employed to do: Why, develop this character, or draw that one back, or change the end, or set it in Cardiff, not Belfast – no-one's buying Belfast any more, and anyway the Welsh market's still untapped.

The writer dislikes the way you underpay your editors, and your designers, and your production people.

We know there are graduates queueing up at your door for jobs in publishing, and we know they have first class degrees in English Literature. So why should you bother to pay them more? They may be *queueing*, but they're *not* queueing for the right reason. They just want jobs. They don't love books.

The ones you want toss up: heads a life of dignified poverty in publishing; tails, an exciting and well-paid job in television or journalism. The coin comes down tails of course it does. They make sure it does. And that 's where your new young editors are. Somewhere else, like the writers.

We wonder why the publishers – apart from one or two magnificent people – did not help us, the writers, to get Public Lending Right. They helped, en masse, in other countries. It was so evidently fair that we should have it.

We find it extraordinary that you demand to lease the copyright of what comes out of our heads, not just while we're living but after we're dead – 50 years after we are dead. Why? There is no sense in it, or justice, only custom and practice. We lease our work in other fields for a period of years – only two years in television – and the proportion of capital to reward invested is higher there than it is in publishing.

Well, reading takes longer than viewing. As things are, a novel which I write when I am 20 can still make money for you when I am 90, when I am getting not a penny. We will give 10 years – 10 years of your business, 10 years of our lives.

I do not want to end this on a sour note. But the Booker Prize is a serious event and a serious occasion, and we must take literature seriously, and put its house in order. I know enough of the temperament and character of most – not all – of the authors here tonight to believe that what I say will find sympathy with them. Writers and publishers inhabit the same world, share the same beliefs, and have the same ambitions – part worldly, part literary. It is important that some real reconciliation between us is accomplished, and soon. Your writers, I can tell you, are in a fair old state of indignation.

The Writers' Guild, which will soon be linking with the Society of Authors and the Theatre Writers' Guild – for these days a writer increasingly is a writer, is writer, is a writer and can move easily among the various media – is anxious to achieve this reconciliation. We hope your Publishers Association will do the same, and may even link, for mutual advantage, with the Booksellers Association. In the meantime we, the writers, will gladly go on writing novels for you, and even judging them.

Correction

Harry N. Eccleston, who retired earlier this year as artist-designer at the Bank of England, created the present series of £5 and £10 notes, not Reynolds Stone, as stated in the Diary on October 17.

Ronald Butt

Will Kinnock keep to the left?

If Mr Neil Kinnock had become deputy to Mr Hattersley in the Labour leadership, the pressures on him to force Labour forward on the road to the left would have been hard to resist. But will they be so irresistible now that he is leader?

The history of Labour leaders is of men who (with one significant exception) rose to influence as *spokesmen of the left*, and then, faced in power with the unpleasant reality of what the policies of the left would entail, retreated from them (again with a single exception).

The Labour leader who had never been a candidate of the left was Hugh Gaitskell, and his attempt to free his party from socialism (by which I mean steadily increasing state ownership of everything that matters) and to eradicate its tendency to *disengage* from the Western defence system brought him under constant attack.

Mr Callaghan's short-lived leadership could, perhaps, be cited as another example, but it was bequeathed him in the exceptional circumstances of Sir Harold Wilson's abrupt resignation from office. (Every other Labour leader has been elected when the party was in opposition.)

Other Labour leaders have been chosen either as candidates of the left or when the left was in the ascendant. That was true of Macdonald and Lansbury. It was even true of Attlee, who emerged as leader of the post-1931 Labour rump when moderation was out of fashion. These were the Popular Front years when the question was freely discussed what special powers a Labour government should take to ensure that it could bring in a socialist state. Though Attlee did not agree with his colleague Stafford Cripps about the possibility of working with communism, there is no reason to think that he dissented much from the ethos of the Left Book Club years.

What is more, Attlee's post-war government was more socialist than any other Labour government, since it achieved extensive nationalization and the state management of collective welfare provisions. It did more to establish the authority of the state than any other government in our history, and in that sense Attlee was a Labour leader who did not retreat much from earlier positions.

But that was not necessary. For one thing, the 1945 government was building on a wholly non-socialist society and would still leave a very large private sector behind it. The grievances of the time, the size of the majority and the fact that the industries taken over were large and basic also made the task easier.

Harold Wilson also came to power with the credentials of a former candidate of the left. He had stood successfully against Gaitskell for the leadership on the grounds that party conference decisions should be respected (in the aftermath of Gaitskell's resistance to his conference defeat over unilateral disarmamemt) though Wilson was not himself a unilateralist. In his pre-leadership years, Sir Harold's rhetoric for party consumption was solidly in the Benn-Foot-Kinnock tradition.

But as we know, he spent his time in office fighting off the left on international and national policy. He tried to make Britain a social democratic country fit for people like Roy Jenkins to live in, though in the end the left was too much for him. Even Mr Foot, after years of ranting, tried to leave room in the party for the moderates. So what about the left's latest leader, Mr Neil Kinnock? He too shows signs of nervousness about the galloping horses from the left which have dragged him to office so early in life.

The moderates therefore hope that they have a leader in the old tradition who will use his *bona fides* with the left to make the party dilute its leftist commitments.

In 1945, Attlee replied to Churchill's emphasis on the rights of the individual and the danger of being ordered about by officials with a graphic picture of the time when "employers were free to work little children for 16 hours a day", when women were exploited through sweated labour, and "when people were free to neglect sanitation so that thousands died of preventable diseases." For years, he said, remedies were blocked on the plea of freedom for the individual, and it was "only through the power of the state, given to it by Parliament, that the public has been protected against the greed of ruthless profit-makers and property owners".

What Attlee did not say was that these remedies had been applied in pre-socialist days and by non-socialist means. In was not, even in 1945, inevitable that what remained to be done must be done by socialism. There is an essential difference between the duty of the *state to lay down rules to* secure the basic welfare of all (and to protect the liberty of the poor from that of the rich) and a socialist society in which the state does the *job* itself (as it needs to do only in such limited areas as defence and the police).

To talk of individual liberty and equality as though each precludes the other, simply because they would do so if pursued to logical absurdity, is foolish. Both concepts are necessary for a free society, and their relationship can be seen in the state's need to regulate free markets, without which markets would not for long remain free.

The case against socialism is not that it seeks the welfare of all but that it does so by giving great power to the state and its officials, who are as corruptible by the richness of power as a millionaire is by material wealth. The petty official, with his little brief authority, may find it as hard to pass through the eye of a needle as a magnate. That is the problem of socialism.

Its consequences are seen not only in Marxist countries where the state determines all things, but in those areas of our own society where its rule is insufficiently challenged.

Under socialism, most decisions are taken by small activist groups on the majority's behalf, not by the majority itself collectively or individually. That is why it is unpopular. The curious thing is that Labour leaders themselves in practice have distrusted socialism, feared the state and retreated from the very rhetoric by which they rose. Will Mr Kinnock?

Clifford Longley

Everything you say will be taken in

For a modest outlay, today's Complete Journalist can have in his briefcase or pocket what the office equipment trade calls a micro-cassette recorder, a gadget smaller than a slim paperback that will pick up and record everything the journalist might say, and everything said to him. The better sort switch on only when there is something to record.

I bought my own version of this instrument after an encounter in a pub with a bishop. It was the only place I could find to interview him. He had some interesting things to say, but more to the point, an interesting way of saying them. When I returned to the office and addressed the typewriter, I could easily remember the gist, but found his exact words had been lost from memory.

As I wrote a second-best piece, lacking the distinctive colour of his American turn of phrase, it occurred to me how much easier life would be with a miniature tape-recorder. Having such a thing now, however, has solved one problem only to raise another: is it ethical?

How, for instance, would that American bishop feel if he subsequently discovered I had bugged our entire conversation? Or, had I taken it out and placed it on the bar alongside our half pints, would he have dried up almost completely, choosing his words with the care of a man being interviewed live on the radio?

One recalls the occasion during the election campaign when a local newspaper reporter had talked to Michael Foot's wife and reported her as saying that Foot would retire soon after the election. There was a fuss about whether she had really said it. A micro-casette recorder surrepticiously switched on in time would have put the matter beyond dispute. But would it have been fair?

There are those who hold that all is fair in love, war, and journalism; they would no doubt argue that a tape-recorder is nothing more than a superior version of the reporter's own memory, giving him the total and exact recall that some blessed individuals already appear to possess. I don't believe most interviewees would see it quite like that. In their shoes, I would feel tricked.

It is not easy to say why, however, without exploring the relationship between the journalist and the people he deals with. Many aspects of this relationship are left undefined. People make throw-away remarks, and say "Don't quote me". They lean forward and say, "Don't say who told you, but . . ".

Asides and confidences and small indiscretions, all grist to the journalist's mill if he knows how to handle them, are not quite the same if they are all on tape. It seems as if the professional relationship has been somehow disturbed by this electronic eavesdropper, even if no one but the journalist will ever hear the tape played through. "Between you, me, and the gate-post" is never quite the same as "between you, me, the gate-post, and the miniature tape-recorder in your briefcase."

There appears to be a moral relationship parallel to the professional one whenever a journalist talks to a source, and one which is far more subtle than the need to protect the source's identity. Whatever the nature of this moral relationship, it seems that a tape-recorder *necessarily stands outside* it, unless deliberately brought in. But to say "I think you ought to know that everything you say is being recorded" is the perfect formula for inducing total reticence.

There are situations where undisclosed recording would seem justified. Press conferences present no problems, for even those giving them often tape the whole proceedings. It would not be unfair to record the remarks of an eye-witness of a bank robbery, when only the most casual and temporary professional relationship exists between the journalist and the source: both are, in a sense, anonymous and depersonalized participants, with no moral obligations to each other.

Crooks and conmen are perhaps fair game. The tape may be an important part of the evidence against them. Outside these clear categories, however, the lines are much harder to draw.

I have a tape-recording of the Archbishop of Canterbury chatting to me, made when the temptation to switch on my new gadget on every occasion was almost irresistible. He did not know he was being recorded, but I am sure he will forgive me. He said nothing in particular; in fact most of the sound is of two pairs of footsteps. But was it wrong of me? I am almost inclined to think it was.

هكذا من الاصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT

The Government emerges battered but not seriously discredited from yesterday's Commons debate on Grenada. There is no reason, on the evidence so far, to doubt the Foreign Secretary's account of the events leading up to the invasion. According to this the British Government were not told of Mr Reagan's decision until Monday evening – that is, until after Sir Geoffrey's statement to the House. Before that an appeal for help from the Caribbean states appears to have gone astray, as did a message from Grenada. Sir Geoffrey is therefore absolved of any suspicion that he lied to the House. On the other hand, as Mr Julian Amery suggested, he was more bland and uninformative than he should have been in view of the amount of information that was available to him at that time on *the discussions leading up to the* invasion. He was aware that the appeal was on its way, even if it had not arrived. He would have done better to be somewhat more frank with the House.

Was he misled by Washington? According to his own account, the Caribbean appeal eventually reached London on Monday evening. There were then two conversations with President Reagan. In the first, the President said he was giving serious consideration to the appeal. In the second he said he had decided to respond positively. After midnight Mrs Thatcher again reiterated her misgivings. The question, therefore, is whether President Reagan was being frank in the first conversation. In the House yesterday, Sir Geoffrey would not be drawn into saying more than that the consultations were regrettably less than he would have wished.

Thus the picture presented by the Government is of an honest disagreement between two allies, each supported by different states in the Caribbean. Britain made its objections plain and refused to participate but the United States then proceeded with actions which it deemed necessary for its own security and that of its citizens in the area. There is no disgrace to the British Government in this, and it was absurd of Mr Healey to exploit this issue to accuse Mrs Thatcher of being Mr Reagan's poodle. She put up all the resistance that was feasible in the circumstances, at any rate short of making a public issue of it over the weekend.

It is also wrong to insist that Britain should vote against the United States at the United Nations. Britain's disagreement has been made clear in word and deed. Her aim must now be to reduce the damage to the alliance. Much depends, of course, on the wording of the resolution. There would certainly be no point in supporting a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. Now that the Americans are there the best hope must be that they succeed in getting a constitutional government elected as soon as possible. Withdrawal would make this more difficult.

Nevertheless, damage has been done to the alliance. This is not to say that the United States was obliged to follow British advice. Any government is first of all responsible for the security of its own people. In principle the United States is perfectly entitled to act on its own if it believes its own security to be threatened, just as a British Government would also ignore American advice if they felt their responsibility to their own people demanded this. The fact that in this case Washington's perception of its interests was probably wrong does not affect the principle.

However, national security can seldom be treated in total isolation. Disagreements over military action in the nuclear age can be extremely dangerous. It is therefore not irrelevant to bring in discussion of nuclear weapons in Europe. There are two dangers that could arise from disagreement over their use. One is that the Americans would not fire them even if urged to do so by Europeans for fear of inviting retaliation against the United States. This is one of the reasons for Britain to maintain its own nuclear deterrent. The other danger is that the United States might fire them against the wishes of the host country. As Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out, this danger is catered for in political agreements that are supposed to preclude such a possibility. So far there is no reason to imagine that political relations could deteriorate to such an extent that these agreements would be ignored, so a dual key system is not strictly necessary on the *"Grenada" principle.*

Mutual security depends not on specific agreements or dual keys but on achieving a sufficient degree of general agreement on the major issues of the day. *Unfortunately – and dangerously* – there is now less agreement in the Atlantic alliance than there ought to be. This is not strictly an Atlantic problem. Though Mr Reagan's view of the world is not fully shared in most of Europe, it *is also widely contested in the* United States, where he gets a low rating in the opinion polls for his handling of foreign affairs. Lack of consensus in the alliance is therefore aggravated by lack of consensus in Washington. The disagreement over Grenada has shown this up. It is probably survivable because Grenada is small and with luck and skill the crisis will not last long – though even this is not certain. But the disagreement *must be seen as a warning that* efforts to bridge the broader differences in the alliance must be redoubled on both sides of the Atlantic.

KEEP THE DOOR AJAR

Progress towards the idea of open government in Britain has been occurring at the speed of a glacier. It is not surprising. Administrative secrecy is a 730-year old British invention which traces its origins to the Privy Counsellor's oath of confidentiality drafted in 1250, a contemporary of the first English Parliament. It is easy to see how it arose. The horror with which a thirteenth century equivalent of a permanent secretary, a clerical bureaucrat at the court of King Henry III, greeted the first MPs can be imagined – all those impertinent parliamentary questions about a prospective devaluation of the groat. The only remedy was to design a secrecy convention to protect the rulers from the ruled.

This week, the ice of official secrecy began one of its periodic fits of surface movement. News that the First Division Association, the permanent secretaries' own union, had come out in favour of open government caused a distinct outbreak of creaking and groaning beneath the glacial crust. Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, Whitehall's high priest of administrative secrecy, issued a rare public statement from the Cabinet Office seizing on the one paragraph in the FDA's Green Paper on leaks which brought him comfort – that *which* condemned unreservedly unauthorized disclosures whether by officials, ministers or their special advisers. Sir Robert's predecessor as Head of the Home Civil Service, Lord Bancroft, has also been *aiding* the cause of confidentiality of late. In language very different from that adopted by the priestly draftsman of the Privy Counsellor's oath, he has heaped scorn on those who would "peer up the kilt of government".

The impulse behind the association's reappraisal is leaks, a great fixation of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as, indeed, of all prime ministers before her. The FDA wants to stem the flow by what it calls more positive means than plumbing. It adopts a position half way between the hard men and women of closed government, Sir Robert and Mrs Thatcher, and the hard men of open government, Mr Des Wilson and his 1984 Committee who advocate a freedom of information act.

The FDA recommends a code of practice on open government which would oblige departments to publish the reasoning and statistics behind decisions. Failure to comply could be investigated by an ombudsman. At the same time a carefully controlled experiment should be conducted to see *if* it is sensible to proceed further, to a system whereby official documents would be fair game for public inspection unless specifically protected. It wants an attack on the overclassification of files. To reduce the incentive *for tactical leaking* by political partisans inside the bureaucracy, the FDA urges full, genuine and early consultation with interest groups and a speedy release of information once a decision has been reached. To remove the *fuel from investigative* journalism, the association would like to see its members freer to brief *specialist* journalists on a non-attributable basis.

The FDA document is well-written and well-argued. It should be. It was prepared by people who know the system as it is and have an insider's feel for its imperfections and anomalies. The Callaghan administration reached a comparable position in March 1979, the month of its demise. In a Green Paper it recommended a code of conduct on openness. Unlike the members of the FDA's machinery of government sub-committee, Mr Callaghan's ministers and officials had not thought it through or fleshed out the details. Their prime intent was to head off Mr Clement Freud's private member's bill, which also died when Mr Callaghan lost his vote of confidence. On becoming Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher would have none of it. A second term and a 144-seat majority have not thawed her resolve.

Yet the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Secretary would be advised to ponder carefully the FDA's prescription. It shows them a patch of high ground that could be defended against the zealots of freedom of information. The foxhole they currently occupy is defensive in intent but offers no genuine protection. It offers the worst of all worlds. Whitehall's battery of confidentiality codes, conventions and statutes accumulated since 1250 amount to a leakers' charter. Through their ludicrous over-extension, which brings them into disrepute, they do not assist the maintenance of confidentiality even in those areas where it is justified. They put the Government continually on the defensive, making it furtive *where it should be forthcoming.* It is fearful of the people who elected it with a thumping majority. If Mrs Thatcher fails to consider moving from her dangerous foxhole on to the safer high ground, everyone will be the loser – the public, Parliament, civil servants *and* the Cabinet. Government is public business not a private firm. It should comport itself accordingly.

Local government

From Professor Bryan Keith-Lucas

Sir, In the course of the present disagreement between central and local government the Secretary of State for the Environment recently gave a talk on local government history to a group of councillors and chief officers.

In his speech he referred to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, saying that "the fundamental element of these legislative reforms was that Parliament created statutory authorities with prescribed powers but with no power to act outside those powers."

This is a new interpretation of history. The Municipal Corporations Act did not create a single new statutory authority: it reorganized the existing corporations, all created by royal charter, some of them dating from before the creation of Parliament. As such it has been held by a series of decisions in the courts that they were not limited by the doctrines of *ultra vires*, but were free to do whatever was not expressly prohibited by Parliament. The doctrine of *ultra vires* was evolved by the courts, not by Parliament, in relation to statutory, not chartered, corporations.

He also announced that "there can be no room in our unitary state for unilateral declarations of independence by individual local authorities". No local authority has made such a declaration; they have only claimed the right, within the law, to do what they think right for their people, as distinct from what the central ministries think right.

Mr Jenkin also referred to the Revolution Settlement of 1688. He might ponder the lesson of the events that led to that settlement. What finally forced James II to abdicate and go on his travels was his ill-advised attempt, abetted by Judge Jeffreys, to force the borough corporations to surrender their ancient charters, and to do as they were told by central government.

In the days of Queen Victoria the existence of a democratic and independent system of local self-government in the towns, counties and villages of England was one of our proudest boasts. There is some merit in such Victorian values.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN KEITH-LUCAS,
7 Church Street,
Wye,
Ashford, Kent.

Polytechnic courses

From the President of the British Sociological Association

Sir, In his comments on courses at the Polytechnic of North London (October 14), Mr Terence Miller has implied that a great many sociologists, "particularly in the British Sociological Association", assess students' work in terms of its adherence to, or departure from, the Marxist "party line".

He provides no evidence to support such a sweeping allegation, one which is a gratuitous insult to all members of this association, whether or not they hold one of a number of intellectual positions which could be identified as "Marxist".

It is difficult to know how he could have such evidence. Indeed, as our register of members indicates, their interests and publications range over a wide variety of theoretical perspectives.

In the absence of evidence his letter, and its publication, can at best be regarded as highly unfortunate.

Yours faithfully,
R. K. BROWN, President,
British Sociological Association,
10 Portugal Street, WC2.
October 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Outlawing the terror weapon

From Canon George Austin

Sir, The horrifying massacre of so many young men of the peacekeeping forces in Beirut, more appalling only in the numbers involved than today's report (October 24) of a little girl's death in a grenade attack by Basque separatists, is yet one more act of terror in a fearful catalogue of violence to which new atrocities are added daily, by government forces of left and right as well as by factional groups who will be called revolutionary patriots, freedom fighters, or terrorists according to one's own support for or aversion to the cause they seek to promote.

Is there no end to the escalation of the use of the weapon of terror against often unarmed men, women and children in the furtherance of a political cause? It is exactly 40 years ago that Bishop George Bell, writing in his diocesan newsletter, attacked the terror-bombing of cities and civilians as "a wrong deed, whether done by the Nazis or ourselves".

Two years previously, he had called for the British and German governments to make solemn declarations that both would refrain from the night bombing of cities, as a limitation which would "make a halt in the world's rushing down to ever-deeper baseness and confusion" (in a letter to *The Times* on April 17, 1941).

In the face of the growing use of the weapon of terror in our own day Church leaders have been quick to condemn the actions of those whose cause they deplore while seeming to condone by their silence (or their excuses) the same acts of terror committed in support of a cause for which they have sympathy, a unilateralism which defeats moral principle by making the end more important than the means.

Experience of ecclesiastical vacillation in this makes it only a vain hope that Pope, archbishops, leaders of the great confessional *families* of the world, could combine to proclaim the moral principle which might bring the world back from the "baseness and confusion" to which it has undoubtedly sunk.

With the United Nations an even more unreliable source for moral leadership, is it not time for presidents and prime ministers of the greater nations of the world not only to outlaw the weapon of terror against unarmed civilians but also those many groups who use it to further their ends (regardless of the justice of their cause) as well as the nations who give them support and sanctuary, before the cancer spreads further and mankind destroys its own humanity?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
The Vicarage,
19 High Road,
Bushey Heath,
Watford,
Hertfordshire.
October 24.

Pension arrangements

From Mr Martin Paterson

Sir, In the current lobbying for individualized pension arrangements, for whatever reason, there seems to be a persistent lack of understanding of the fact that a final salary scheme is a form of insurance relying on a pooled fund to meet its commitments and backed by the employer. Therefore you cannot reasonably expect an employer, or for that matter the fund's trustees, to agree to administer a final salary scheme and at the same time divide amongst the members the assets needed to underwrite it.

It is necessary to choose between one system or the other and, if the choice is left to the employees, it would have to be exercised, in fairness, at the date of entry to the scheme.

But before people choose to have their own individual funds they should weigh carefully the risks to which they are exposed in relation to future inflation against which the final salary scheme insures them. To do so one really needs to look not just up to, but beyond, retirement age.

Consider, for example, the plight of someone who retires at a time of low inflation and low interest rates. His available cash will then purchase him a relatively low pension. If inflation then rises again, he has no protection. If a final salary scheme is well funded and well invested it can provide some help to its pensioners in this predicament, but the "individualized" pensioner has no one to look to.

Another point frequently forgotten is that employees, unlike the self-employed, cannot normally choose the date at which they retire and are therefore the more vulnerable to variations in the rate of inflation and investment return in the years immediately before and after their pension is bought.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN PATERSON, Chairman,
Martin Paterson Associates Limited,
10 Buckingham Place, SW1.
October 19.

Young offenders

From Commander D. H. D. Merrin, RN (retd)

Sir, In his letter (October 12) Mr Logan-Salton attributes the closure of one-time "approved" schools (List D in Scotland and CHEs – community homes with education – in England and Wales) to increasing use of custodial sentences to penal establishments. This may be related effect and cause in England and Wales, but it is certainly not the case in Scotland.

Since 1971 and the introduction of the children's hearing system in Scotland children here under the age of 16 have not been liable to any form of custodial sentence except in extremely exceptional circumstances and only from the sheriff and high courts.

All other children who offend are reported to a reporter, who may, after investigating and considering the whole circumstances of the child, refer the child to a children's hearing for consideration of "compulsory measures of care". One such measure can be placement in a List D school. Under no circumstances can a children's hearing place a child in any penal establishment.

Unlike the apparent experience in England and Wales over the past decade of a continuing flood tide of juvenile offending, in Scotland the tide ebbed significantly from 1974 to 1979. Regrettably it has turned again in the past three years.

The demand for List D places declined over the period from 1974 to 1975, roughly in parallel with the fall in juvenile offending, and it therefore could reasonably have been expected that the demand would rise again with the increase in such offending.

This has not been the case and in fact from 1977-78 to 1982-83 the demand for List D places fell by a further one-third, with the consequence that earlier this year the Secretary of State for Scotland withdrew his certification from four List D schools. In addition a consultative document has recently been circulated to all interested parties by the Scottish Office inviting views on the anticipated further decline in the demand for such places.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DOUGLAS MERRIN,
Keith House,
50 East Abbey Street,
Arbroath, Angus.
October 12.

A role for Britain in Caribbean?

From Mr Fabian Bullen

Sir, "For the first time we are really free . . . ". This broadcast comment by a local Grenadian surely sums up the real feelings of Grenadians in general and why her sister islands decided to request the United States to help them rid Grenada of its isolated but heavily armed de facto rulers. Britain was asked to assist, but she refused and then cries "shame on the United States" for what should have been Britain's role.

Parliament is claiming that the invasion by United States troops is a violation of the rights of people who are Commonwealth citizens. Yet the rest of the world was prepared to stand by and see the same rights violated by a group of people who had extreme views on democratic freedom and, judging by recent events, were openly prepared to use violence, bloodshed and imprisonment to silence their opponents.

It would appear that politicians and maybe the media are not interested in the real feelings of people, but prefer to drown themselves in the twisted world of politics.

The Tory Government very swiftly sent troops and ships 8,000 miles to regain a barren, non-strategic land and are now spending millions of pounds setting up Fortress Falklands, but they refused to be involved with their own Commonwealth citizens in "Garrison Grenada".

Must we now believe that there were more votes to be gained by action in the former but not in the latter – or do the Government no longer have the courage of their convictions? The United States, for all its faults, and for its own reasons, has clearly demonstrated to Britain that it must accept its responsibility to help its Commonwealth cousins. Therefore the time has now come for Parliament to stop senseless argument and allow the Government to take positive action in helping Grenada to restore peace, law and order.

They must also provide actual involvement by helping Grenada to continue its programmes of development and rebuild its stagnant economy, whilst ensuring that a government is elected that really is the people's popular choice.

Yours sincerely,
FABIAN BULLEN,
Potters Green,
Dane End,
Ware,
Hertfordshire.
October 26.

From Mr S. C. Pigott

Sir, After Grenada, what price Afghanistan? Has invasion become acceptable for putting down the particular bunch of leftist thugs you don't happen to fancy?

Yours faithfully,
S. C. PIGOTT,
23 Vincent Square, SW1.
October 25.

From Mr Martin Russell

Sir, In your leader today (October 26) I find in the fifth paragraph the sentence: "In Grenada last week law and order had broken down and a regime with no semblance of popular mandate had come to power by murder and violence, thereby partly removing itself from the protection of the law."

I submit, Sir, that this should have been the first sentence of your first paragraph. I find it deplorable that her Majesty's Government should not have used its constitutional powers to the full by backing the United States and our Caribbean friends.

We are proud to have American forces in our own country, so why not in Grenada?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MARTIN RUSSELL,
Brooks's,
St James's Street, SW1.
October 26.

From Mr Tony Baldry, MP for Banbury (Conservative)

Sir, I find it very difficult to see any distinction whatsoever between the United States invasion of Grenada and the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands. Can you?

Yours faithfully,
TONY BALDRY,
House of Commons.
October 25.

Home Defence Force

From Sir David Wills

Sir, Your leading article, "Mr Heseltine's opportunity" (October 12), dealt in general terms with an analysis of the revised structure, manpower and equipment requirements which it suggested should be brought into being over the next few years in Britain's three Services if they are to achieve their greatest effectiveness, and in your final paragraph you state that the challenge which Mr Heseltine faces today is that "the preponderance of British forces permanently maintained on the European continent should be lightened, with Britain's Rhine Army reduced and the Air Force redeployed."

Mr Heseltine, however, faces yet another challenge, which is how best to deal with a specific insidious and much less publicised Soviet threat to all the Nato allies and especially to Britain – namely, that of the Soviet diversionary brigades which are specifically trained for exactly the kind of devastating sabotage which Argentina endeavoured to put into effect against Gibraltar at the time of the Falklands war.

Fortunately this is a challenge which is far more easily (and cheaply) met than the challenge to which you refer in your leading article and which has to be dealt with in the context of our relationships with our Nato allies. For a *total capital allocation of only* £150m spread over some years (provided separately from the Defence Vote) there could be created – if the Government would only give the lead – a country-wide volunteer Home Defence Force of 700,000 (20,000 platoons of 35 apiece) which would almost certainly sharply reduce, if not eliminate, this threat.

If conventional hostilities should ever break out between the Soviet Union and Nato one may be quite sure that the diversionary brigades would be used early on to the fullest possible advantage all over the country and the existence of this Home Defence Force would be one more powerful deterrent to war if it were in place – and known to be in place – to prevent this from happening before hostilities broke out.

We all hope that this will never happen, but as the Prime Minister said when speaking in Ottawa last month, "the Russians must never be tempted to believe they could win a war against the West".

Britain therefore should at least be prepared for the worst and can be prepared for the worst at a trivial cost (in the context of a Defence Budget of £16bn or more) added to a firm determination fostered by the *Government. It is high time that the* Government gave a lead in the creation of such a Home Defence Force, which would be part of the Forces of the Crown under the control of Parliament in the same way as the regular Forces.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WILLS,
Sandford Park,
Sandford St Martin, Oxford.
October 15.

God's person

From the Reverend Robert Llewelyn

Sir, Lest it be thought that the urge to recognise the motherhood of God is peculiarly modern, will you allow the words of Julian of Norwich (though she was not first): "As truly as God is our father so just as truly is he our mother". There is much more to the same effect in her Revelations of Divine Love, completed in about 1393.

To call God he *or* she affirms that personality in the Godhead is not less than that which we experience in ourselves, even though we know it to be vastly beyond anything our human minds can comprehend. *It is* the only protection language offers against "it", which would make God less than personal.

To call God he *and* she additionally affirms that we humans (made in God's image) are to learn to integrate within ourselves the masculine and feminine elements (the animus and anima) which belong to us all.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LLEWELYN,
(Chaplain at the Julian Shrine),
c/o All Hallows,
Rouen Road,
Norwich.
October 20.

Valid marriages

From Mrs J. E. B. Marsh

Sir, The General Synod of the Church of England might ponder Professor F. M. Stinton's statement that "at the middle of the twelfth century, when the marriage law of England at last became clear, English churchmen were plainly committed to the canonical doctrine that a valid marriage is contracted by the mere declaration of a man and a woman that they take each other as man and wife" (*Anglo-Saxon England*, page 662). In the matter of remarriage in the lifetime of a spouse this had been allowed on compassionate grounds by a seventh-century Archbishop of Canterbury, Theodore of Tarsus.

Today couples are being misled into thinking that the sacrament of marriage is administered by the clergy rather than by the couple to each other and that consequently a wedding in church is a different proposition from the blessing of a marriage. Yet in the former case the Anglican priest acts as surrogate to the registrar, ie, as legal witness, and in both cases he bestows a blessing in the name of God.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH ST BARBE MARSH,
Chaise House, Yatton Keynell,
Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Change in rules for benefit

From the Minister of State for Social Security

Sir, The new supplementary benefit rules mentioned by Pat Healy in her article on October 21 are intended to put a stop to a situation where public funds could be used to meet any charge, however high.

Under the old rules any charge whatever had to be met if it was unreasonable to expect the person concerned to move. The new arrangements remove this open-ended *obligation. Instead, there* will be three upper limits in each locality – for nursing homes, residential care homes and for others.

In many cases, of course, payments will be well below the limit, since claimants get only the amount they actually have to pay. There has not been a nursing home limit before and charges in these homes are higher than in other kinds of accommodation. But as the old open-ended power was largely used for nursing homes they should under the new system be no higher than charges previously met and – and this is the important point – a maximum is being set to the amount paid in any locality.

When the Social Security Advisory Committee reported on the new regulations in July their main concern was not that too much would be paid but too little. They said that a system where the claimant had to rely entirely on the reasonableness of the limits could not function unless the limits were realistic. In preparing for the new system, therefore, supplementary benefit officers have been asked to take particular care to set realistic limits. Otherwise claimants, often elderly and infirm, could simply be unable to get accommodation.

The fact is that for many years private residential homes and nursing homes have been an important part of the range of services available for elderly people and have increased the range of choice open to those in need of care. The Government see *no* reason to restrict that choice. Local authorities and health authorities themselves can and do make use of these homes by paying for residents and patients in them. This is a sensible and desirable way of making the fullest use of the resources available for care.

Residential homes are subject to statutory registration and inspection by local authorities and nursing homes by district health authorities. The Health and Social Services and *Social Security Adjudication* Act 1983 strengthened these safeguards.

To assist registration authorities the Government has invited expert working parties from the Centre for Policy on Ageing and the National Association of Health Authorities to draw up guidelines on standards of accommodation and management.

Yours faithfully,
RHODES BOYSON,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle, SE1.
October 25.

Argentine books

From Lord Kilmarnock

Sir, As a very modest customer of Mr Cutler's I would like to support his letter, under the heading "Argentine books anomaly", in your issue of October 22.

Argentine publishers had a long and honourable tradition of publishing the complete works of major Spanish poets, such as Antonio Machado and Miguel Hernandez, when these works were either banned or issued in emasculated editions in Spain. It seems absurd to penalise both the publishers and their main British customers at a time when we should surely be encouraging Argentina to resume her proper rôle in the mainstream of *hispanic culture.*

Yours faithfully,
KILMARNOCK,
House of Lords.
October 24.

Miskitos' rights

From Mr Russell E. Chambers

Sir, I disagree most strongly with Jeane Kirkpatrick on many issues, but the treatment of Miskito Indians by the Sandinista regime is not amongst them (Graham Greene's letter, October 15).

In August of 1982 I was present at a meeting in New York between a delegation of Miskito Indians and representatives both from the International League for Human Rights and the United Nations. The accounts they gave, the photographs of brutally maimed children and adults, the documented reports on the treatment of themselves, their families and their villages gave all too clear a picture.

To be rehoused in what are prisoner of war camps and to be subjected to the most horrific form of persuasion to do so, amounts to a terrible and fundamental violation of the Miskito Indians' human rights.

I would ask Graham Greene not to rely only on the words of somebody working in one of these camps, but to speak to an Indian who has been on the receiving end of the whims of the Sandinista regime in getting there at all.

Yours faithfully,
RUSSELL E. CHAMBERS,
16 Alexander Square, SW3.
October 17.

The young idea

From Dr A. C. Scott

Sir, A door in this hospital bears the legend, "Neonatal secretary".

Yours truly,
A. C. SCOTT,
Ninewells Hospital and Medical School,
Dundee.
October 17.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 26: The Queen, Patron, and The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand President, gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace this morning for Delegates to the twenty-second Annual Conference of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League.

The Prince of Wales was present.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, this afternoon chaired the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Institute of Navigation, and afterwards attended a Reception, at the Royal Geographical Society, 1, Kensington Gore, SW7, where His Royal Highness was received by the President of the Institute (Captain Brian Calvert).

Captain Anthony Milton, RM, was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, this evening attended the Guild's Trophies and Awards Dinner at Mansion House. His Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Sir Anthony Jolliffe) and the Master of the Guild (Mr David Proudlove).

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Commandant-in-Chief of the St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, this evening attended a St John Musical Society Concert in Exeter Cathedral where Her Royal Highness was received by the Dean (the Very Rev Richard Eyre).

Afterwards Her Royal Highness attended a Reception at County Hall and was received by the Chairman of Devon County Council (Councillor G. Creber) and the Chairman, St John Council for Devon (Captain W. G. Peek, RN).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received at Exeter Airport by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Devon (the Earl of Morley).

The Queen was represented by the Lord Penney at the Memorial Service for the Lord Hinton of Bankside which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by the Viscount Caldecote.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 26: The Prince of Wales, President, the Friends of Covent Garden, attended the Chairman's Luncheon, at Stamford House, Stamford Street, SE1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales this morning received a copy of *Stories for a Prince*, published in aid of the Royal National Institute for the Blind, at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W1.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN, were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron, this morning visited the Commonwealth Countries' League Fair at the Commonwealth Institute.

Her Royal Highness later visited Plymouth and was received on arrival at Exeter Airport by Her Majesty's Vice-Lord-Lieutenant for Devon (Commander J. A. Holdsworth).

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this afternoon opened the Society's Special Unit in Plymouth.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at a gala performance of *Annie* held at the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Jane Stevens.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 26: The Duke of Gloucester was present today at the Fiftieth Marden Fruit Show, Marden, Kent.

In the evening His Royal Highness attended the hundredth Dinner of the Samuel Pepys Club in the 350th Anniversary of the Birth of Pepys, at Clothworkers' Hall, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 26: The Duke of Kent, as Patron and President, this afternoon took the chair at the British Computer Society's Annual General Meeting which was held at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W1.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 26: Princess Alexandra, Patron of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, this afternoon visited the Ilford PDSA Animal Treatment Centre at Woodford Bridge Road, Redbridge.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of David Niven will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields today at noon.

A memorial service for Sir Anthony Lewis will be held today at 6.30 at St Marylebone Parish Church.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Stanley Williams will be held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall (Gresham Street) at 11.45am on Monday, November 14.



The Queen of Tonga meeting members of a Brownie pack from Eastbourne when she visited the headquarters of the Girl Guides Association in London yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Birthdays today

Sir Norman Chester, 76; Mr John Cleese, 44; Vice-Admiral Sir John Cox, 55; Mr Paul Fox, 58; Sir Eric Hallinan, 83; Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Johnston, 54; Major Johnston, 54; Major-General H. M. Liardet, 77; Sir Antony Meyer, MP, 63; Lord Moyne, 78; Sir Frank Roberts, 76; Mr Leonard Rosoman, 70; Mr Chris Tavare, 29.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle to be an equerry to the Princess of Wales.

Captain Jeremy Elwes Vice-Lord Lieutenant for Humberside. He succeeds Mr Tony Bethell who became Lord-Lieutenant for the county on September 14.

Mr Keith Clement, BBC Television's Head of Transmission Planning, to be Head of Elstree Development.

Mr Nicholas Gurney to be a Civil Service Commissioner, succeeding Mr Clarence Tuck as Under-Secretary in general charge of recruitment policy and head of the Civil Service Commission's Basingstoke office.

Distillers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Distillers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master Wardens, Mr Patrick Lynch; Mr David Lamdin, Mr John Howell, Mr Norman Ritchie.

Plumbers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Plumbers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master, Mr D Brown; Upper Warden, Mr P Steer; Renter Warden, Mr M Caroe.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. N. B. Coats and Miss J. M. Macpherson
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Coats, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Ewen Macpherson, of Attadale, Wester Ross.

Mr G. P. Davis and Miss J. C. Orr
The engagement is announced between Garry, elder son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Davis, of Camberley, Surrey, and Juliet, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Orr, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr R. O. D. Kimber and Miss N. A. Balck-Foote
The engagement is announced between Orlando, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. D. Kimber, of Black Dog, Devon, and Nicola, third daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. Balck-Foote, of Stockcross, Berkshire.

Mr R. G. Neave and Miss C. M. Nash
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Captain B. E. Neave, RN, of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, and of Mrs Garrod, Droxford, Hampshire, and Catherine, elder daughter of the late Mr Paddy Nash and of Mrs Nash, Dovecote Cottage, Avebury, Wiltshire.

Mr C. R. J. Bury and Miss C. L. S. Shaw
The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs K. J. Bury, of Rugby, Warwickshire, and Caroline, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. C. Shaw, of Broughton, Lancashire.

Mr J. F. Roe and Miss A. Levinson
The engagement is announced between John Francis, son of Mr and Mrs F. W. Roe, of Brockhampton, near Cheltenham, and Alexandra, daughter of Major and Mrs J. H. Levinson, of Reigate, Surrey.

Dr N. C. J. Stutchbury and Miss K. Checkland
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Mr and Mrs J. F. Stutchbury, of Bray, Berkshire, and Kristina, eldest daughter of Professor and Mrs P. B. Checkland, of Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire.

Mr P. B. Towers and Miss A. C. Warmington
The engagement is announced between Peter Basil, second son of Mr and Mrs B. C. Towers, of Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, and Adrienne Claire, only daughter of Mr and Mrs B. O. Warmington, Crantock, Cornwall.

Marriages

Mr J. Catt and Mrs R. J. Bishop
A service of dedication took place on October 26th at St Martin-in-the-Fields after the marriage of Mr John Catt, of Great Glenham, Suffolk, and Mrs Richard Bishop (née Jane Chilton), of White Colne, Essex.

Mr J. Squire and Mme J. Ghoris
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 17 at the Parish church of St Omer, Rexpoede 59122, France, between Mr Jack Gerald Cornil Squire and Mme Jeanne Therese Raymonde Cornelie Ghoris. L'Abbé Martin Baudens officiated.

A reception was held at the Salle des Fetes, Oost Cappel.

Memorial service

Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM
The Queen was represented by Lord Penney, OM, and the Duke of Edinburgh by Viscount Caldecote at a memorial service for Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM, held in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Luff, Precentor and Sacrist, and Canon Anthony Harvey.

Mr Christopher Mole (grandson), Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the Royal Society, and Sir Arnold Lindley read the lessons. Professor Margaret Gowing, Professor of the History of Science, Oxford University, gave an address. Lord Hinton's orders and decorations were carried in procession by Mr Richard Mole (grandson). The Rev R J Friars, the Rev R A Willis, and the Rev I L Robson were robed and in the sacrarium.

Among others present were:
Mr and the Hon Mrs A C Mole (son-in-law and daughter), Squadron Leader and Mrs W J Woodcock, Miss Phyllis Newman, Mr Robert Woodcock, Lieutenant Guy Woodcock, Miss Eve Woodcock, Miss Naomi Woodcock, Mr and Mrs William Newsome, Dr and Mrs Timothy Waller, Miss Sally-Ann Waller, Miss Joanna Waller, Mr Ian Randle, Mrs E Wyche, Dr and Mrs E Fox, Miss C Daboo, Miss C Hoare-Nairne, Mr and Mrs C S Stubbs.

The Earl of Ilchester (Institute of Nuclear Engineers), The Earl of Halsbury, Viscount and Viscountess Simon, Viscount Thurso, Lord Baker, Lord Holderness, Lord Kearton (Bath University) and Lady Kearton, Lord Kings Norton, Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, QC, (Foundation for Science and Technology), Lord McAlpine of Moffat, Lord and Lady McFadzean, Lord Nelson of Stafford, Lord Plowden, Lord and Lady Stokes, Lord Zuckerman, OM.

Sir Alan Hodgkin, OM, (Trinity College, Cambridge) and Lady Hodgkin, Professor Sir William Hawthorne (Churchill College, Cambridge) and Lady Hawthorne, Sir Peter and Lady Allen, Sir Edward Ford (secretary and registrar, Order of Merit), Sir Denis Rooke (Fellowship of Engineering), Sir Walter Marshall (chairman, Central Electricity Generating Board), Sir Hugh Cubitt (Housing Corporation), Sir Peter Hirsch (United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority), Sir Alan Cottrell (Jesus College, Cambridge), Sir Godfrey Agnew, Sir Stanley and Lady Brown, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Cook, Sir Monty Finniston, Professor Sir Hugh and Lady Ford, Sir Alistair and Lady Frame, Air Marshal Sir Reginald Harland, Professor Sir Alan Harris, Sir John Hill, Sir Kirby Laing, Sir Joseph Latham, Lady Lindley, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, Sir Peter Menzies, Sir Angus Paton, Sir Michael Perrin, Sir Alfred Pugsley, Professor Sir Owen Saunders, Sir Bernard Scott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Francis Tombs, Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Trewby, Sir Arthur Vick, Sir Frederick Warner, Sir John Wills, Sir Alan Wilson, Sir Richard Young, Dr B C Masters (Berkeley Nuclear Laboratories), Mr T P Jones (chairman, Electricity Council), representatives of regional electricity boards, Professor R E D Bishop (Brunel University), Professor P O Wolf (City University).

Mr G F W Adler (president, Institution of Mechanical Engineers) and Mrs Adler with Mr and Mrs Alex McKay; Mr M N John (president, Institute of Electrical Engineers) and Mrs John with Mr H H W Losty; Mr J V Bartlett (president, Institution of Civil Engineers) and Mr J C McKenzie; Mr B Hildrew (Institute of Marine Engineers), Dr R S Barnes (Institute of Metals), Dr D H Clarke (president, Institution of Mechanical and Technician Engineers in Mechanical Engineering), and Mrs Hughes, Mr L D Hadley (Institute of Hospital Engineers), Mr W Eastwood (chairman, Council of Electrical Engineers), Commander Dacam (Institution of Public Health Engineers).

Miss A McMullan (director and secretary, Electrical Association for Women), Mr H Disney (British Nuclear Fuels) and Mrs Disney, Miss Janet Whiting Cole, Mr and Mrs A Colville, Miss O Dobell, Mr J McCormack, Mr and Mrs W Elstone, Mr and Mrs S E Ellis, Mr R E Wilson, Mr A P Adams, Mr and Mrs J Kerry, Mr and Mrs G Noel, Mr and Mrs R Reilly, Mr and Mrs W Murray, Mrs Law Kwong, Miss Julia Allen, Mr M Nicholson, Miss June Mendoza, Mr N F Boonham, Mr and Mrs J Dugdale-Bradley, Mr and Mrs S Gallop, Dr L Rotherham, Mr and Mrs E Ridley, Mrs L Arnold, Mr and Mrs R W Naunton, Miss M Langton, Dr G A Low-Beer.

Mr and Mrs A Allman, Mr E Fuchs, Dr and Mrs Lal, Mr D Davies, Mr and Mrs P Isherwood, Mr and Mrs R Thomas, Mrs D Archard, Mrs A Matthews, Mr and Mrs and C Eckersley, Mr and Mrs C Forster, Mr and Mrs R Groves, Mr and Mrs D F Pearce, Miss Iris Preston, Mr A H K Slater, Mrs D G Ingram-Halford.

Professor J M Alexander, Mr C Allday, Mr A M Allen, Professor T E Allibone, Mr and Mrs J L Ashworth, Mr D R Berridge, Mr G A Blackman, Mr F E Bonner, Mr E S Booth, Mr L Brook, Mr H Cartwright, Dr P E Chester, Professor J F Coales, Mr H E Collins, Dr H G Conway, Mr A R Cooper, Professor B Crossland, Mr J G Dawson, Mr and Mrs K J Durrands, Mr and Mrs G England, Mr R A Farrance, Dr G B R Feilden, Mr and Mrs P T Fletcher, Dr N L Franklin, Mr C H Gray, Dr C P Haigh, Dr G S Hislop, Professor and Mrs N Kurti, Dr O A Kerensky, Mr P A Lingard, Dr T N Marsham, Mr R A Peddie, Mr F D Penny, Mr H Pugh and Mr H A Whittall.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon yesterday at 10 Downing Street given in honour of the King and Queen of Tonga. The other guests were:
Baron Vaea of Houma, the High Commissioner for Tonga and Mrs Taumoepeau-Tupou, Mr Tu'ivanuavou Vaea, Mrs Elsa Sanft, Mrs 'Eseta Fusitu'a, Dr Taniela Palu; Mr Norman Tebbit, MP, and Mrs Tebbit, Baroness Young and Dr G T Young, Lord Belstead, Mr John Stanley, MP, and Mrs Stanley, the High Commissioner for The Bahamas, the Acting High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs Brown, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Sir Arthur Norman, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Mr and Mrs James Porter, Mr and Mrs D A Anderson, Mr and Mrs 'Inoke Faletau, Mr George Robertson, MP, Mr Russell Johnston, MP, Mr Michael Spicer, MP, and Mrs Spicer, Mr John Browne, MP, Mr and Mrs Eric Sharp, Mr Nevil Jones, Mr and Mrs Roland Batty, Mr and Mrs Neville Francis, Mr and Mrs John Cadogan, Mr and Mrs Kelvin Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Philip Bower, Mr and Mrs John Longmuir, Mr and Mrs David Clay, Mr and Mrs John Richards, Mr and Mrs David Young, Mr Bernard Coleman and Mr John Coles.

Multiple Sclerosis Society
The Multiple Sclerosis Society held its Autumn luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. The speakers were Miss Thora Hird and Mr Barry Took. Guests were received by Mr Michael Winterman, acting chairman of the MS Society, and by Mrs George Morton, chairman of the MS Fund-Raising Committee.

Anglo-Hellenic League
The Anglo-Hellenic League gave a luncheon at the English-Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, yesterday in honour of Professor A. A. Bryer.

Dinners

Durbar Club
Sir John Nott was chief guest and speaker at a dinner of the Durbar Club held last night at the Institute of Directors. Mr Narindar Saroop, chairman of the club, presided. The guests included:
Lord Newall, Sir Anthony Grant, MP, Mr John Wheeler, MP, Mr Humphrey Malins, MP, and Mr A. Jain, Chairman of the Federation of Indian Chambers' of Commerce and Industry.

Luxembourg Society
The annual dinner of the Luxembourg Society was held on October 24 at the Anglo-Belgian Club. The chairmna, Mr Percy Grieve, QC, presided and Baroness Young, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was the guest of honour.

Those present included:
The Luxembourg Ambassador, president of the society, and Mme Hastert, Lord Auckland, Mr J P de Cuyper, Sir Douglas and Lady Dodds-Parker, Baron and Baronne de Gerlache de Gomery, Professor Ronald Graveson, QC, and Mrs Graveson, Mr and Mrs Harry Hynd, Mr Toby Jessel, MP, and Mrs Jessel, Mr Justice and Lady Warner, Dr G T Young, and Mrs E Grieve.

Army Board
The Army Board of the Defence Council held a dinner yesterday in honour of Lieutenant-General Sir Phillip Bennett, Chief of the General Staff, Australia, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The Chief of the General Staff, General Sir John Stanier, presided and those present included:
General Sir George Cooper, Lieutenant-General R F Vincent, Lieutenant-General Sir James Glover, Mr Brian Robson, Mr Robert Robertson, Professor Richard Norman, Mr Sydney Giffard, Viscount Slim, Mr Robert Andrew, Mr Ronald Taylor, Dr Bernard O'Kane, General Sir Robert Ford, Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Johnston, Major General Adrian Clunies-Ross and Mr Anthony Stephens.

Service dinner

The Berkshire Yeomanry
Officers of The Berkshire Yeomanry who served in Malaya and Java in 1945-46, dined at Buck's Club last night. There were present:
Sir Ralph Verney, Major-General R L T Burges, Mr D A Campbell, Mr A H D Crichton, Lieutenant-Colonel C N S Drew, Mr R W A P Lewis, Mr A P Nicholson, Mr J L Pudey and Mr R E Vestey.

Latest wills

Nellie Worwood, of Weston super Mare, Avon, left estate valued at, £249,350 net. After other bequests, she left the residue to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Science report

'Homing' agent may speed detection of tumours and infections

From Bill Johnstone, Philadephia

Encouraging results are emerging from trials involving more than several thousand patients of a test devised for the early detection of tumours and infectious disorders, such as the severe type of liver infection by the hepatitis B organism, for which earlier treatment would be invaluable.

The method of diagnosis is based on an analysis of blood serum of individuals by a procedure invented by a research team of biologists and biochemists at the Philadephia firm, of Centocor, one of the leading new science-based companies specialising in medical applications of genetic engineering.

The scientists are developing a range of substances which are intended to provide an easy and cheap method of screening women for signs of abnormalities of the ovaries or symptoms of such infections as hepatitis long before the condition is obvious from traditional methods of examinatiion.

Doctors are particularly optimistic about the success at the Dana Farber Cancer Research Institute near here of a trial for women examined because of the suspicion of cancer of the ovaries. The screening was conducted in parallel with other established tests. Whereas the procedure usiung genetically engineered products for analysis identified a higher percentage of positive cases than the other methods, it also erroneously indicated 20 patients as positive who were shown on more vigorous examination to be normal.

The method exploits a way of identifying foreign substances (antigens) in serum which are present only when a tumour is developing or when tissues are invaded by an infectious organism. The trick is to create in the laboratory a biological agent called a monoclonal antibody. When added to a sample of serum it will "home in" and attach itself only to that new substance in the serum which is an indicator of a specific tumour or infection. Each monoclonal antibody is designed to match only one particular tumour or infection.

But monoclonal antibodies act as "markers" because they also carry with them a colouring agent or a radioactive label. Hence, when they are recovered from the blood serum they are first identified by their markers, and they are then processed to discover if they have attached to them the additional material which is the tell-tale sign of a disorder.

Experiments are at a much earlier stage of using monoclonal antibodies in a different role as carriers, to be injected into patients to take an anti-tumour drug directly to the site of a cancer. Before genetic engineering opened the possibility, the idea of the "magic bullet" treatment was proposed more than 70 years ago by Dr Paul Erhlich.

The applications of monoclonal antibodies for diagnostic or treatment purposes hinges on the discoveries of Dr Cesar Milstein of the Medical Research Council's Molecular Biology Unit at Cambridge. He devised the process of taking tumour cells or cells infected by a virulent organism and injecting them into strains of a mice in such a way that the animals would produce in their blood serum the desired monoclonal antibody.

Law Report October 27 1983 Court of Appeal

Premiums from development of land liable to income tax

Page (Inspector of Taxes) v Lowther

Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered October 21]

Section 488 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 was capable of applying to a commercial transaction which was not an artificial transaction nor designed to avoid tax, notwithstanding that the section fell in Part XVII of the Act, headed "Tax avoidance", and the side-note to the section read "Artificial transactions in land".

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer, John Luke Lowther, one of the trustees of Lady Teresa Agnew's Holland House Estates, against a decision of Mr Justice Warner (*The Times* November 24, 1982), whereby he allowed the Crown's appeal from a decision of the general commissioners for Kensington who discharged certain assessments to income tax on the capital gains made on the disposal of 2.6 acres of residential development land.

The taxpayer was one of the trustees of a disentailing deed made in 1960 to rearrange the trusts of the will of the fifth Earl of Ilchester. The settled land included four large houses in Addison Road, Kensington, the leases of which expired in 1970.

In 1971 the trustees leased the land for 99 years to Trafalgar House Developments Ltd who were to undertake the redevelopment of the site by demolishing the existing buildings and erecting 28 houses, a block of 33 flats and 12 garages, now known as Somerset Square.

To enable the trustees to comply with their legal duty to obtain the best price reasonably obtainable, the lease provided, *inter alia*, that the premium payable to the trustees was to be linked to the prices obtained by Trafalgar House from the sale of underleases of the completed houses and flats.

Following the execution of the lease Trafalgar House carried out the development entirely at its own expense, and granted underleases.

In the years 1972-73 to 1975-76 the aggregate of premiums received by the trustees was £1,126,934. The trustees were assessed to income tax under Case VI of Schedule D in respect of the premiums for those fiscal years, and they appealed against that assessment to the general commissioners.

The commissioners found that the trustees did not themselves develop the land and that the developer was not connected with the trustees. They concluded that section 488 (2) did not apply because the trustees were not party to or concerned with any arrangement or scheme which enabled a gain to be realized by any indirect method or any series of transactions.

They found that the trustees had disposed of the land on the grant of the lease before development began and that the provision for further payment by way of premiums on the grant of underleases was a method of quantifying the premium payable on the grant of the lease and related back to that disposal.

The Crown appealed and Mr Justice Warner allowed the appeal.

Section 488 provides: "(1) This section is enacted to prevent the avoidance of tax by persons concerned with land or the development of land.

"(2) This section applies wherever – . . . (*c*) land is developed with the sole or main object of realizing a gain from disposing of the land when developed, and any gain of a capital nature is obtained from the disposal of the land – . . . (ii) where any arrangement or scheme is effected as respects the land which enables a gain to be realized by any indirect method, or by any series of transactions, by any person who is a party to, or concerned in, the arrangement or scheme; . . .".

Mr Jonathan Parker, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr P. W. E. Taylor, QC and Mr Christopher McCall for the taxpayer.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE said that the taxpayer accepted that if the trustees themselves had developed the land they would have been liable for income tax but submitted that since they did not choose to develop the land themselves they could not be treated as if they did.

Therefore, it was submitted, there was no question of section 488 applying and the trustees were simply liable to capital gains tax in the ordinary way.

The rates of capital gains tax were lower than the relevant rates of income tax. It was said that there was no reason why the trustees should be liable to a different basis of taxation because they had worked out a formula which gave financial benefit from a future development.

There was no allegation that the trustees had the intention of avoiding tax and they were in fact liable to capital gains tax. The transaction was a sensible and natural commercial transaction against the difficult background of a fluctuating property market for using land to the best advantage. It was said that it would be harsh if they were to be treated on another footing.

The taxpayer made two principal submissions as to the words of section 488.

First, that the phrase "arrangement or scheme" in section 488(2)(ii) should be construed as denoting only a scheme or arrangement of an artificial nature, namely, a self-seeking contrivance which was not a natural way of carrying on a transaction.

They relied on the juxtaposition of the word "arrangement" to the word "scheme", which latter word might carry with it an element of sinister import and strongly prayed in aid the side note of section 488(1) which was simply to deal with "artificial transactions in land" designed to avoid tax.

According to the wording of section 488(5)(*b*) any number of transactions were capable of constituting a single arrangement if there was a common purpose. It was said that the common purpose must be that of avoiding tax.

However, in his Lordship's view, even having full regard to the side note the lease of 1971 was an arrangement within the meaning of section 488(2)(*c*) entered into between the trustees and the developers. The wording of section 488(2) did not say the motive of tax avoidance was a relevant consideration and therefore it must be wide enough to include this transaction.

Second, it was submitted that there was no gain of a capital nature obtained "from" the relevant disposal of the land. The relevant disposal was the underlease. The 1971 lease generated the rights of the trustees to a gain by reference to a formula and therefore they could not be said to have made any gain "from" the underlease.

However, section 488(2), when applied to the facts, showed (1) that the land was developed with the sole or main object of realizing a gain when disposing of it when developed; (2) that a gain of a capital nature was obtained by the trustees from the disposal of the land when developed because the trustees received premiums when the developers sold the underleases; and (3) that the trustees participated in an arrangement which had the effect that it enabled a gain to be realized by them by indirect means.

Section 488(1) was not clear enough to give the construction which would enable the trustees to escape taxation under section 488(2). The sidenote was therefore somewhat misleading because on the facts the transaction could not be described as "artificial". The side note was a brief precis of the section and was therefore a most unsure guide to its construction.

Nor was his Lordship convinced that any real hardship was produced. There was little to the point that the trustees would have to pay only capital gains tax and no income tax. They had elected to sell the lease on terms which would enable them to obtain a proportion when the land was developed.

Accordingly Mr Justice Warner reached the right conclusion.

Lord Justice Robert Goff delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Waller agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Walters Fladgate.

OBITUARY

PROF A. TEMPLE PATTERSON

Urban and naval history

Professor A. Temple Patterson, who died suddenly in Chichester on October 15, aged 80, was formerly Professor of Regional History at the University of Southampton. He will be remembered chiefly for his contributions to urban history and to modern naval history. He also wrote the centenary volume of the University of Southampton (1962).

Patterson was born in Northumberland on November 27, 1902, and educated at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from which he graduated with first-class honours in History, University of Durham, in 1924. He combined academic distinction with leadership in sports and student affairs, becoming President of both the College and the University Student Representative Councils.

After early experience as a schoolmaster, his first appointment in higher education was at Portsmouth Municipal College, where he directed a small honours school of London external degree students. He was head of History at University College Leicester during the difficult war and post-war years.

Leicester whetted his appetite for local studies. *Radical Leicester: A History of Leicester 1780-1850* (1954) was a seminal work which helped to lay the foundations of the University of Leicester's pre-eminence in urban history.

In 1949 he returned to the South to join the History Department of Southampton University, and there he pursued simultaneously two district lines of research: regional studies which led to a new standard *History of Southampton, 1700-1914* (1966-75), and naval history, which issued in biographies of two leading First-World-War admirals, *Jellicoe* (1969) and *Tyrwhitt of the Harwich Force* (1973); also in a monumental edition of the Jellicoe Papers published by the Navy Records Society.

The link between the two strands was *The Other Armada* (1960), a valuable assessment of the 1779 Franco-Spanish invasion threat to Britain's shores, which he encountered when he was working on the history of Hampshire in the late eighteenth century.

Patterson published altogether 15 books, as well as many articles, pamphlets and contributions to books. As General Editor of the series he had a key role in launching the successful Portsmouth Papers, short monographs on various aspects of the City's history. He wrote with discipline and restraint, seeking to enable the facts to tell their own story, not to impose an extraneous interpretation upon them.

Personally, he was colourful and warm hearted. He and his wife Helen (Née Axon), a well-known student of French literature, who was also his colleague and co-translator, had a wide circle of friends in the academic profession.

In 1960 he became Reader in Regional History at Southampton and in 1967 Professor. He retired in 1968.

MISS GILLIAN LIND

Miss Gillian Lind, the actress, who died on October 25 at the age of 79, had played in the West End for most of her long career.

From the first she had a protean quality, so insistent that in retrospect it would be hard to identify the creator of, say, a Chinese girl, Minn Lee, in Edgar Wallace's *On The Spot* with the irresistibly talkative Miss Bates in *Emma* or the Devonian housekeeper in a revival of *The Farmer's Wife*. As a "character" actress she was utterly assured, accepting with ease her progress from an ingénue and never allowing a dramatist to be undervalued. She did little classical work, though she was the Duchess in an OUDS revival of *The Duchess of Malfi* (1939).

Invariably a technician, her talent was heightened by an early resolve to act whenever she could for the various Sunday producing societies of the 1920s, especially the Repertory Players. An emotional actress, able to express a terror without strain, she was just as perceptive in comedy or in parts that asked principally for period feeling.

Born in India on August 25, 1904, she walked on in a West End play when she was 17 and thereafter, following experience on tour and for the producing societies, she was Gwendoline in Kate O'Brien's *Distinguished Villa* (Little July 1926) and Paulina, succeeding Helen Spencer in Basil Dean's production of The Constant Nymph.

She played for Peter Godfrey at his Gate Theatre: with Charles Laughton in *A Man With Red Hair* and *Alibi* (both 1928); twice with Ernest Milton at the Queens (1929) – one part indicative of her range, was Frida in Pirandello's *The Mock Emperor*. She acted in two of Edgar Wallace's successes, *The Calendar* and *On The Spot* (where she was the Chinese girl), both at Wyndhams in 1929-30.

From a crowd of parts one thinks of her at Malvern and the St James (1931) as Amanda in *A Trip to Scarborough* Sheridan's vulgarisation of Vanbrugh's *The Relapse*; Katheryn Howard in Clifford Bax's *The Rose Without A Thorn* (Duchess 1932), Clive's wife, with Leslie Banks in *Clive of India*, (Wyndham's 1934) and Elaine in *Goodby Mr Chips* (Shaftesbury 1938).

During the war she often "toured" for the forces. She returned to the West End in one of her most affectionately remembered parts, the cataract of Jane Austen's Miss Bates, a perormance richly judged, in a version of *Emma* (St James 1945). This was some way from the effacing housekeeper Alaminta, in *The Farmers Wife* (Apollo 1947). She acted the archly romantic aunt for the two years of the *Heiress* (Haymarket 1949); and she had a further long run in *The Right Honourable Gentleman* (Her Majesty's 1964).

From 1932 Gillian Lind was in films, for example *The Heart of the Matter* and she also did much television. she was married to the actor, Cyril Raymonde.

THE REV M. B. DEWEY

The Rev Meredith Ballard Dewey, who died on October 24 at the age of 76, was Dean of Pembroke College, Cambridge from 1935 to 1973.

He was born on March 10 1907, youngest son of the Rev Sir Stanley Dewey, Rector of Moretonhampstead. From Rugby School (of which he later became a Governor) he went to his father's college at Cambridge, without at that time much enthusiasm for the choice, and also without any intention of subsequently taking Orders. At Pembroke he gained first-class honours in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos; and came meanwhile under the influence of Edward Wynn, then Dean of the College, and later Bishop of Ely.

This led him of Ely Theological College, and thence to a Curacy, under the redoubtable Canon Thicknesse, at Wigan, then sorely stricken by the economic depression. In 1935 he was brought back to Pembroke to succeed Wynn in the office of Dean; a private pilgrimage to the Holy Land, accomplished by bicycle, intervening between the two employments.

In 1939 he joined the RNVR as a chaplain, and served throughout the war in the Effingham until she was sunk off Norway, and then in the Revenge. His experience of Wigan in the Depression and of the navy in the war left a lasting and formative impression on him. His naval service also brought him an acquaintance with southern and east Africa, where he formed many friendships which he maintained for the rest of his life.

In 1945 Dewey returned to Cambridge, and in the years that followed he was the central (though least assertive) figure in the life of his college – knowing and known to every undergraduate, and exerting an intellectual and aesthetic as well as a moral influence far wider than he himself ever supposed.

There must be few of that generation who do not retain a lively memory of his familiar presence in the college garden (the quality of which his interest greatly enhanced) - and of his hospitable rooms, and the flowers, the books, the piano, the mineralogical specimens and the various curiosities that reflected his travels and his tastes; and of the man himself – the pretended truculence, the staccato invitations, the genuine diffidence, the secret generosities, the total accessibility, and the astringent and unsentimental charity of his judgments – as tutor or consulted friend.

He was not in sympathy with some trends of popular or politicized morality and free-wheeling theology, and was wont to describe expressively as "crumblers" those whom he saw succumbing to such influences more readily than he thought they should. But there was no personal animosity in this outspokenness, nor in the critical comments on contemporary *mores* which spiced his sermons in the college chapel and elsewhere. These sermons were short, their matter drawn from experience by reflection; their message simple, their style uneven but never dull and at many moments memorably distinguished.

On his retirement Dewey forwent his right to permanent residence in college and moved to a house, not far away, where he created and cultivated a garden of his own designing, and was host to a wide circle of neighbours and visiting friends and the undergraduate sons and daughters of former pupils. He also assisted regularly at Little St Mary's Church, where the form of worship and the environment were especially congenial to him.

Viscount de Vesci, who died on October 13, at the age of 64, had succeeded his uncle, the fifth Viscount, in 1958. He is succeeded by his son, Thomas Eustace Vesey.

Sir Frank Stannard Gibbs, KBE, CMG, who died on October 22 at the age of 88, was Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines from 1954 to 1955.

Sir Peter Norton-Griffiths, Bt, who died on October 13 at the age of 78, was managing director of Belgian Shell Co from 1953 to 1960.

هكذا من الإهمال

THE ARTS

Theatre

Demented guests in the family madhouse



Donald Cooper

Penelope Keith, a commanding leading lady who excels at charades, and Donald Pickering, on the point of hilariously blowing his cool

Hay Fever
Queen's

Anyone revisiting the Bliss household with memories of a "very comfortable and extremely untidy" front hall will hardly know the place as it appears on the Queen's stage. Spruced up by Carl Toms, with Gainsboroughs lining the pillared stairway, every plumped satin cushion in place, and no trace of Simon's messy cartoons, it exudes the glacial welcome of a private clinic rather than the affluent chaos of Coward's Bohemian den.

It is an entirely appropriate setting for Penelope Keith, who now adds the role of Judith Bliss to the list of commanding leading ladies whom, with great comic skill, she has transformed into the likeness of critical shoppers in the glove department.

As viewers of *The Good Life* may recall, she is in her element as a stockbroking wife dabbling in the arts on the side. But, with the sense of bourgeois practicalities that she inescapably projects, it is impossible to see her as Coward's *monstre théâtrale* for whom a family reprise of *Love's Whirlwind* has more reality than playing the hostess.

Remember Judith's line to the maid when four visitors arrive instead of one: "Will you get various rooms ready". For Coward's character, such mundane details are none of her business. For Miss Keith, they are a matter of sharp calculation and passing the buck. As a result, no laugh.

However, there are more ways than one of making guests feel uncomfortable; and if Miss Keith does it by excelling them at charades, and making swift returns from extravagant gesture to deadpan snubs, the effect is much the same.

David Delve's Sandy and Abigail McKern's Jackie have good reason to creep down to breakfast the next morning, bolting into the library with toast clamped in the teeth or shedding tears over the haddock, before sneaking out of the madhouse with their fellow guests.

Kim Grant's production is deftly stage-managed. Exits and entrances are presented with maximum comic impact, and excellent timing – whether for father Bliss's leisurely parting bombshells or Simon's explosive departures as he yanks his next girl off into the garden. The climax to each act gets full force, particularly that of the second act for which Mr Grant devises an elaborate tea-party ballet ending with the sight of the family obviously gorging away among the starving guests.

The production also excels in all-out family quarrels, which bring out the best in Mark Payton's puppyish Simon and Rosalyn Landor's straight-faced Sorel. What is lacking is a continuous family style; only Moray Watson's David really conveys the rarefied Bliss atmosphere as fresh air to natives. Otherwise, much the funniest performance comes from Donald Pickering as the diplomatic visitor whose cool is finally blown, after a night in the boiler room, when he taps the barometer and it crashes to the floor.

Irving Wardle

Buried Treasure
Tricycle

What a strangely old-fashioned play to find at this address. Sweet-tempered apart from two hard-edged characters needed for the plot, Olwen Wymark's comedy exhumes those well-loved figures, the donnish bachelor boss and the spinster secretary doomed to flower and languish unnoticed. Completing the cast are the male char from Hongkong and, as if to emphasize the echoes of *Cactus Flower*, a mini-jungle of house plants which get successively encouraged, confided in, eavesdropped among and addressed by Miss Cheryl Kennedy as "smug little bastards".

This is the home of a freelance author (Michael Jayston) employing Prunella Scales to appear every morning in a prim blouse and take down dictated chapters of *Roman Days Along the River Thames*. Just as they get to Boadicea, his former wife (Miss Kennedy) arrives to reclaim him, having got wind of a fortune that he will inherit if possessed of a wife and child. She finds an ally in Miss Scales's kid brother (Robert Glenister), who fancies her and is hell-bent on exploding Mr Jayston's pretence to have remarried already.

Alongside the comedy of intrigue – sometimes very funny, as when Miss Kennedy masquerades as a bashful Belgian lady – is some tender exploration of character. Miss Scales finds herself impersonating the wife she always wanted to be, dressing for the part and flourishing a Harrods account card, while Mr Jayston, vainly seeking substitutes for a long-dead first girlfriend, despairs of being happy again. The rules of romantic comedy demand a happy ending, foreseeably with Miss Scales paired to the affectionate houseboy (David Yip), but it comes very contrived. The play could yet make Mrs Wymark's fortune as a little Hollywood comedy vehicle, but its glints of better things make that seem a waste.

Ken Chubb's direction cannot disguise its unevenness, carrying three thankless parts out of five. But Mr Yip and Miss Scales have many endearing moments, he recalling their happy chats on Shakerpeare in the library, she confronting her taller rival nose-to-nose and then thoughtfully improving the angle by stepping four paces back.

Two other ladies need apologies from me: Stephanie Howard, designer of the handsome sets and costumes for the Oxford *Duchess of Malfi* I reviewed on Monday, and Stephanie Fayerman, currently appearing in the RSC's *Maydays*, whose name I inexplicably wrote instead.

Anthony Masters

Charles Dyer, whose *Lovers Dancing* opens at the Albery tonight, makes a rare break-out from anonymity in interview with **Sheridan Morley**

A blessed state of inadequacy

Though he cannot recall having given an interview in twenty years, Charles Dyer remains one of the best one-man shows in town: an actor-dramatist of 55, he turns up in the reference books as the author of two of the most successful plays in the postwar history of the British theatre (*Rattle of a Simple Man* in 1962 and *Staircase* in 1966), but the rest of his life, and indeed far too much of his other work, remains clouded in a kind of mystery of which he is proudly part-creator. Like a conjuror who believes that if you show the children how the rabbit comes out of the hat they will never watch the trick again, Dyer prefers to remain deeply anonymous, which seems a not inconsiderable feat when you then come face-to-face with one of the most manic and entertaining solo digressors in the business.

Now however there is a chance to see where he has been these last few years: his new comedy *Lovers Dancing* (one which reunites him with the director Donald McWhinnie for the first time since *Rattle*) opens at the Albery tonight with a cast headed by Paul Eddington, Georgina Hale, Colin Blakely and Jane Carr. But what is it about?

"Love. Hate. Greed. Desire. Loss. I only write about life, about people divorced from God, because God has spent twenty million years laughing at us. My characters may not understand each other, but together they tell a story about people's inadequacies and about the sharing of those inadequacies. It's about people shrieking for glory, solving little mysteries, composing a snatch of music and hearing it on a distant crackle from Samarkand. It's about the juxtaposition of two couples, about loneliness and frustration, about lovers who, though faithful, can't come to terms with each other. It's about good in an evil world. What else is there? And you wonder why I never give interviews."

Dyer: "The wrong sort of moustache"

The time has come for certain cards to be laid on the table. Mr Dyer does not fit easily into any historical or critical theories about the postwar British theatre: he is not a child of the subsidized companies, nor a money-making Shaftesbury Avenue dinosaur. Like Pinter and Osborne and most of the best dramatists of our or any time he was originally an actor, but he does not come of the Royal Court or the National or the RSC or the pubs or the clubs. He is a loner, and what he writes about is loneliness. Harold Hobson once noted that "against dispiriting odds, Dyer's people are capable of behaving unexpectedly well – that is one reason why his work is so much more exhilarating than that of most of his contemporaries".

Nobody who saw Scofield and Magee in *Staircase* at the Aldwych (or even Burton and Harrison in the disappointing movie version) could have failed to realize they were in the presence of some great writing; what may have been less obvious is that they were watching the middle part of a trilogy of loneliness made up on either side by *Rattle* and a play called *Mother Adam* which got critically destroyed at Hampstead in 1973 despite the fact that Hobson (again) called it "one of the few real tragedies of our time".

The plays belong together: *Rattle* is about man and woman, *Staircase* about man and man, *Mother Adam* about man and mother. Now we have a play about couple and couple, and the pattern develops: "My plays are all about carrying on when you aren't needed. What's wrong with the world today is that very few of us are really needed; the great thing is to carry on in the face of that realization."

And Dyer is nothing if not resilent. The only child of a travelling salesman, he was born in Shrewsbury and grew up in Ilford and Manchester and Barnet, where his father was travelling at the time. At the age of 17, with no theatre in the blood, he took a job as call-boy at the Hulme Hippodrome in Manchester and started almost immediately to write:

"I learnt very early that the only way to be a playwright was to be an actor first. That way you were at least inside the company instead of relying on the post. That way you could at least hand over your plays to the director in person. Besides, my early plays were terrible, so I had to make my living as an actor. I worked for Wolfit, for Anew McMaster, played old Robert Morley roles and toured for 30 weeks in *The Entertainer* wondering how Olivier could ever have been as good in the role as I was. Before that I used to sell vacum cleaners, and recite soliloquies from Shakespeare in the RAF. Then I was a stooge to Terry Thomas and took over in *Worm's Eye View* at the Whitehall. Then I was the sleazy lover in the film of *Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner*. What else is a playwright supposed to do to make a living for a wife and three sons?

"Sometimes I used to be rehearsing some Ray Cooney farce in Southsea and playing another of my own in Portsmouth on the same day; other times I lived off *Wanted One Body*, a thriller of mine which mercifully is still the one that really pays the rent in bad years. I started off trying to be Agatha Christie, and only became myself years later. I reckon a play takes three years to write, and then four years after that to get produced. Most of the people who read *Rattle* and said they wanted to do it had died before the first night.

"For a long time, the acting paid for the writing: I used to get five pounds a week from the theatre in Crewe for acting, and about five pence a week for the writing. Now it's the other way round because I still act a bit, though I never found it easy. Casting directors used to tell me I had the wrong sort of moustache. Eight plays of mine were staged at the King's, Southsea, but none of them got much further and that was when I taught myself to expect nothing, to plod on regardless.

"I come of no tradition, have no friends in the theatre, have never seen a play unless I had to act it. All my plays start as novels, simply because that's the way I have to write them to get the full picture. Not that anybody ever really understands what the plays are about, at least not critics: *Staircase* is no more about homosexuality than *Rattle* was about impotence. Both are plays about loneliness. I only realized that the two men in *Staircase* were homosexual long after I had started writing the play.

"My plays tend to lie around on people's desks a lot: there's one I haven't seen since 1974, but on the cover I wrote PETER HALL'S OFFICE COPY DO NOT REMOVE and I think it's been there ever since. The great thing is not to get depressed, and not to believe all you read: I have a letter from Lord Olivier promising to do *Staircase* with Albert Finney at the first Chichester Festival, and I never did find out what happened. Years later Tynan wrote to me asking for a contribution to *Oh Calcutta!* but I don't believe in dirty words so I declined, and I think that led to a certain coolness with the National Theatre.

"But somewhere in the world somebody is always doing *Rattle* and somebody else is always doing *Wanted One Body*, and somebody else is always doing *Staircase*, and that's good to know. The great thing is to write your plays so that no actor or director can mess them around in rehearsal. I don't ever meet other playwrights: the only time I ever went to a dramatists' club dinner, C. P. Snow told me I was decadent so I haven't been back. What I've done is create a language of my own, for people who want to share their inadequacies with other inadequate people. But I'm still marching into Jordan: I'll be here a long time after a lot of other writers have been locked up in their niches. You can destroy the Sixties and the Seventies and the Eighties, but you can never destroy a simple man."

Concerts

Unlocking the secrets of a bygone age

Sequentia
Wigmore Hall

Since the heyday of David Munrow's Early Music Consort and Michael Morrow's Musica Reservata a decade ago, medieval music seems to have declined in interest among both performing groups and audiences: the early-music bubble is now bloated with the baroque and beyond, where the challenge posed by unknown repertories is replaced by the ear-tickling reinterpretation of the familiar.

If any group could reverse this disturbing trend it would surely be one like Sequentia, a mainly American quartet of singer-players based in Germany who made their long overdue British debut in the Early Music Centre Festival on Tuesday. I first encountered them by accident, in a candlelit room in a medieval castle during the Holland Festival a few years ago, and I have never forgotten the piercing impact of their performance. There are no frills, no musical toyshop of instruments on parade, and the pieces are all substantial.

The singers, Barbara Thornton and Benjamin Bagby, cultivate a style that is mellifluous but direct, relaxed but sharp-edged. At their best, as in the magnificent early English sequence *Samson dux fortissime*, they can sustain 15 minutes of gripping, eloquent drama with no more than a couple of fiddles for accompaniment. It is open to argument, perhaps, whether such a piece should be performed dramatically, but its intricately rhymed Latin text and mosaic-like construction from musical cells are both respected and brilliantly projected in Sequentia's version.

The group seems to work from the music outwards, not imposing on it any preordained twentieth-century sensibility: Peter Abelard's profound lament, the *Planctus David*, was done quietly, unhysterically, with Bagby's falsetto chiming in eerie unison with Thornton's intense reading of the text. In some *Spruchdictung* from Germany at the end of the programme, the quartet relaxed to produce some witty, pungent comments on the artistic life of the time, half-sung, half-declaimed. But its greatest achievement was to unlock the secrets of a former age in a way that was far more than merely entertaining.

Nicholas Kenyon

Philip Fowke
Goldsmiths' Hall

John McCabe was a reasonably safe choice for a commission from the City Music Society, but the resulting *Haydn Variations*, which had their première from Philip Fowke, their dedicatee, on Tuesday, proved to be a particularly engaging essay.

The title is meant to imply that these are variants on one of Haydn's formal procedures as well as on one of his themes. In fact, his "alternating variation" concept is skilfully extended.

Sometimes, for example, variations are combined, and phrases from different variations at some points alternate. The theme itself consists of the first two phrases from Haydn's Piano Sonata in G minor, and these only surface in the slow middle section. They are heard in the midst of quite foreign harmonies which create the impression that this theme is being remembered uncertainly.

Mr McCabe derives everything from it, however, and the piece falls into three linked sections which suggest the overall shape of a sonata rather than a set of variations. This feeling is strengthened by an obvious yet effective contrast between the subjective nature of the slow parts and the outward-going virtuosity of the rest.

Quite admirable was Mr Fowke's performance, both in its intellectual grasp of the music's carefully entwined compexities and in its pianistic mastery. Mr McCabe's work can seem dry to some tastes, including that of the present reviewer, but this time artistic ingenuity won the day.

Mr Fowke's other most notable interpretation was of Bartók, though he in fact gave us the Fifteen Hungarian Peasant Songs, not the advertised Improvisations on Hungarian Peasant Songs. This was Bartók playing of a notably mellifluous, even romantic, sort.

Max Harrison

Out from the Tower: Henry VIII's Tonlet Armour

Michael Naughton visits the Antique Dealers' Fair, which continues until Saturday

Exquisitely graced

The Antique Dealers' Fair at Burlington House, which runs until Saturday, can claim to offer, for our delight and for sale, some of the finest antiques and works of art in the world. It also provides a rare opportunity to see treasures from the collections of the Royal Family and from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and a unique loan from the Tower of London.

The area for display had been increased this year and 13 spacious galleries culminate in the Octagon transformed into "Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's Room". "Royal Patronage" is the theme of the fair and above the fireplace in the Royal Drawing Room hang the Queen's painting of Burlington House by Antonio Visentini and Francesco Zuccarelli.

A spectacular loan from the Queen Mother – the patron of the fair – involves 16 rolls of rare eighteenth-century Chinese wallpaper; these hang as a backdrop in the room.

Treasure from the Goldsmiths' Hall includes seven historical silver exhibits, each of outstanding interest. The James I Grace Cup was given by Charles II to John Copleston, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, in 1683. The Tower of London has sent Henry VIII's Tonlet Armour, the first time it has left its home for 300 years. This piece is one of only three harnesses listed in Henry's inventory of 1547 and is believed to have been worn at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520.

It is appropriate that Burlington House should be the setting for fine paintings. A portrait of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt the Younger by John Hoppner, R.A., is offered by Owen Edgar, who also shows a Turner watercolour of Bodiam Castle, Sussex. Richard Philp shows a portrait of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, by William Larkin. Sabin Galleries have a portrait of Sarah Milton, the poet's mother, and Spink display a painting by Arthur William Devis of the Marquis Cornwallis, K. G., splendid in his robes as Governor General of India. Trafalgar Galleries have an Immaculate Conception by Francisco de Zurbaran only recently discovered.

English taste has always been seen in its domestic architecture, interior decoration and furnishing. Perhaps the most popular display here is the furniture. The Queen Mother's Room is exquisitely graced with rare pieces, but all the galleries display outstanding items. H. Blairman & Sons have a George III marquetry commode, Partridge a pair of eighteenth-century eagle console tables, Pelham Galleries a seventeenth-century harpsichord, Alexander & Berendt Ltd. a pair of magnificent Louis IV commodes probably by Boulle.

Television

Second sight

Jórge Luis Borges, blessed by God "who with splendid irony gave me books and blindness", describes the way his disability stole up on him as he describes everything else, with affectionate detachment. Father, grandmother and great-grandfather had all died blind, "so I knew what lay in store for me". Black and red were the first colours to go, then the others in succession. "Vivid yellow was the last colour left. Now I live in a greyish mist." Does he feel a sense of loss? "No, things are not lost, I remember them. And I feel places. I felt Iceland when I went there, and I feel England today." As he says that, turning his long, carefully appraising face towards his interlocutor, one senses how much more acute his perceptive faculties are than mere common-or-garden sight.

"Read only what you enjoy", his father had instructed him as a lad. "And so I did, all through my life." He began with the Grimms, Lewis Carroll, Stevenson, Twain, H. G. Wells, *The Arabian Nights*. "I always thought of paradise as a library, especially of English and of nineteenth-century books. Large, red-bound volumes, not paperbacks of course.

"In French literature you think of schools and politics; in English literature you think of individnals, of individual dreamers. Alice, Macbeth, *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, all these things are dreams." So are his own stories, their pivotal sentences sometimes even dictated during sleep. "I don't choose the subjects, those things are given me."

His stories are haunted by the image of the double which, since he only writes about himself, must mean his own. Borges? He is sick of Borges, the man to whom absurd things happen, like fame. *He* lives the smell of words and coffee, but the other uses those things in a stagey way. Watching a dramatization of one of his stories, in which the man in the white suit suicidally picks up a knife to fight an invincible opponent, the other Borges speaks. "Let's say it's an example of individual, personal courage. People have to worship things. Why not courage? Courage for its own sake, not for a cause or a country."

For this suddenly vivid acquaintance I am indebted to two programmes, Frank Delaney (BBC2, Monday) and **Arena: Borges and I** (BBC2, last night). The first was a straightforward studio interview, the second a conversation under the Argentine sun interwoven with filmed dramatizations of three of the stories, but in each case what lingered in the mind was the consistently memorable, and memorably consistent, subject. As all programmes about writers should, but as too few do, these both amounted to the simple injunction: read the books.

Michael Church

Dance

Sunda
Shaw Theatre

Coming from a large mountainous region in west Java, the Sunda Dance Company are at the Shaw Theatre this week as part of a tour organized by Arts Worldwide. Their programme offers an attractively naive version of styles familiar from the work of other visitors from south-east Asia. The main item, in fact, is a sort of village treatment of a story from the Indian epic *Ramayana*.

Apart from its speed (dealing in about 40 minutes with what would take hours in Kathakali style), a distinguishing feature of the Sunda treatment is that the performers wear masks in place of the elaborate traditional Indian make-up. That makes for some oddities – a simpering fixed smile, for instance, even during alarm or battle – but has a quaint charm.

However, I enjoyed more the short dances in the first half. As in some Indian dance, footwork is limited to not much more than changing the orientation of the body; when three performers in a folk dance suddenly travel a yard or so forward, it is quite startling.

The hands carry much of the activity, also the head and shoulders; some dances begin or end with the performers kneeling. The way they sometimes enter or leave the stage (with a little shuffling barefoot step on quarter-point) while the music is playing gives the impression that they could go on longer if so inclined. Yet the dances themselves are quite formal, conveying, through remarkably similar movements differently used, a refined or aggressive nature, extending from a submissive trio for women to a cheerful martial-arts solo for a man.

The music is primarily that of a small gamelan orchestra, in which one player (apparently the leader) doubles on a kind of fiddle, another provides a sometimes syncopated accompaniment on drums, and the musicians at times add a vocal element in which each contributes short single notes to a complex melodic pattern. A slightly comic double-reed instrument and drums accompany the warlike solo, and there is a pleasant musical interlude from a chamber group of two bamboo flutes and two zithers.

John Percival

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A & M Hire 10p Ord (z)	22–¼
Acorn Computer Grp 1p Ord (120a)	104–1
Atlantic Computer 10p Ord (230*)	285
BP 25p Ord (435*)	192+4
Central Independent Tv 50p N.V.Ord (a)	160
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	123
Com Industries 10p Ord (10*)	108
D J Security Alarms 10p Ord (60a)	90+5
Edinburgh Fund Managers 5p Ord (75a)	78
European Assets Dfl 1 (97)	105
Flextech 10p Ord (14a)	141–2
Freshbake Foods 5p Ord (60a)	72–1
Imtec Group 10p Ord (91a)	85–2
Mainmet Hldgs 10p Ord (63a)	71
Oxford Instruments 5p Ord (285*)	303+3
PCT Group 10p Ord (150a)	156–2
Telemetrix 5p Ord (158)	215–2
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (83a)	87
Tottenham Hotspur 25p Ord (100)	93

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Hongkong talk hits Shell

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, Oct 17. Dealings end, Oct 28. Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.

Shares of the Shell oil company were weak yesterday on persistent speculation that it planned a large deal in nervous and unsettled Hongkong. According to talk in the colony, Shell is on the verge of buying the 35 per cent shareholding in Hongkong Electric which is now held by the deeply troubled Hongkong Land.

The property group is in urgent need of a cash injection and the £200m such a sale would realize would be welcomed.

If Shell, the colony's favourite to mount a bid, remains on the sidelines many believe that one of the leading American conglomerates may be attracted to the group which does not have a high share rating compared with other utility shares.

A bid for full control of Hong Kong Electrics would cost about £690m.

The Exxon Oil Company is already involved with another Hong Kong power company China Light and Power.

Shell shares dipped 8p to 550p yesterday.

Elsewhere, share prices spent another quiet day as institutional investors remained firmly entrenched on the sidelines looking for the next piece of good news.

The FT Index having opened 3.8 up closed a mere 1.0 higher at 690, but turnover remained pitifully thin with the attention fixed on bid and specialist situations.

Among the leaders ICI fluctuated wildly ahead of third quarter figures later today, but closed all square at 570p. Analaysts have been looking for pre-tax profits of between £130m to £140m, but the group may be capable of something in excess of £150m. This compares with a meagre £58m last year.

Bid speculation again boosted shares of **London Brick** a firm takeover favourite recently. Lord Hanson's **Hanson Trust** recently increased its stake to about 9.5 per cent and now it looks as though another big buyer has appeared on the scene. At last night's close of 102½p, up 4p, the group is valued at £143.2m.

Gilts produced gains of up to 50p in longs still responding warmly to the downward pressure on interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic and the latest balance of payments figures. On the foreign exchange the pound lost 30 points to close at $1.4965.

Meanwhile, in stores, **Grattan**, the mail order group, stood out with a rise of 4p to 52p, after 54p, following a visit to the company by a broker. But **English China Clay** held steady at 109p, despite a recent buy recommendation from broker Scrimgeour Kemp Gee.

Colman Milne, the specialist vehicle manufacturer controlled by Mr Michael Ashcroft rose 1p to 51p on news that Mr David Wickins of British Car Auctions has emerged as a 5 per cent shareholder. Coleman owns 14 per cent of Group Lotus which it now virtually controls along with Mr Wickins whose BCA owns 26 per cent.

This is only the latest example of the Ashcroft Wickins double act which has been in full swing at both Black & Edgington and Cope Allman. Coleman Milne and Lotus are exploring ways of co-operating and could one day merge.

Broker Grieveson Grant has confirmed its intention to offer 1.8 million share (12 per cent) in the French Connection, the fashion designer and supplier, on the USM at 123p a share on the p/e of 13.9. The group is forcasting pretax profits of £2.9m for the year and the shares should have little trouble in opening at between the 135p and 140p.

First National Finance Corp rose 4p to 64p yesterday just a whisker short of the year's high on hopes of an imminent bid for the company. At last night's closing price, the group is valued at £137m, but the company says it is not aware of any bid.

The expected agreed bid from **William Holdings**, the engineer and car dealer, for Garford-Lilley emerged yesterday. It places a value of £5.4m on the engineering, plastics and wood working company.

The success of the bid is a foregone conclusion with undertakings to accept from directors and family holdings totalling almost 52 per cent. The terms are one Williams share and 60p in cash for every two in Garford, equivalent to 82½p.

Associated Dairies rose 2p to 168p following some encouraging news from Mr Noel Stocdale, chairman, in his annual address to shareholders. He said that existing stores have for some months been increasing their volume sales and the group's new southern stores are now trading well in excess of budget.

Shortage of stock continued to keep stores on the move with **Burton** 12p higher at 342p and **Comet** 17p stronger at 290p.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
101⅞	91⅞	Exch	10%	1983	100⅟₃₂	..	10.041	12.917
99⅝	87¼	Fund	5½%	1982-84	99⅟₁₆	..	5.550	9.484
103¾	91⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	100⅝	..	11.181	8.975
107¼	96½	Exch	14%	1984	102⅝	..	13.642	9.251
96¼	81¼	Exch	3%	1984	96¼	..	3.117	9.104
106⅝	91½	Treas	12%	1984	102⅟₁₆	..	11.743	9.384
111⅞	96¾	Treas	15%	1985	105¾	..	14.184	10.132
112¼	89½	Exch Cv	12%	1985	102⅞	..	11.693	9.938
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
111	50½	Ass Leisure	107	..	5.9	5.5	12.2
418	136	Ass News	341	+15	14.9	4.4	16.1
94	48½	Ass Paper	92	..	6.0b	6.5	7.2
160	77	Attwoods PLC	137	–1	2.9	2.1	24.7
57	25	Ault & Wiborg	38	..	1.2	3.1	12.7
24	7	Aurora PLC	11	+1	..	..	..
12	9	Do 9% Cnv Pref	11½	–½	1.3	11.2	..
59	20	Automotive Pd	32	..	0.7	2.2	..
137	67	Avon Rubber	114	..	1.4	1.3	..
184¼	85¼	B.A.T. Ind	147	+4	10.2	6.9	4.6
43	22	BBA Grp	32	+1	2.5	7.8	14.8
278	138	BET Dfd	233	+3	14.3	6.1	9.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
146	86	Gripperrods	118	–3	6.6	5.6	5.4
168	83¼	Grosvenor Grp	154	..	7.5	4.9	10.7
186	115	GKN	162	–1	11.4b	7.1	19.5
138	79	H.A.T. Grp	115	..	4.6	4.0	15.5
174	108	HTV	174	+1	15.7	9.0	6.2
302	105	Habitat	276	+6	7.6	2.8	19.1
293	173	Baden	191	–2	12.3	6.5	6.2
168	116	Hall Eng	118	..	10.9	9.2	4.8
260	178	Hall M.	224	–2	8.8	3.9	10.9
242	180	Hallite	225	..	16.4	7.3	7.0
123	62¼	Halma PLC	108	+1	1.9	1.7	23.4
14¼	8¼	Hampson Ind	13	..	1.1b	8.2	12.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	17	Modern Eng	28	..	..	..	..
183	96	Molins	101	..	11.3	11.2	4.3
147	54	Monk A.	132	–1	8.6	6.5	5.5
9	4	Montecatini	8	..	..	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	28	..	..	..	..
110½	68	More O'Ferrall	66	..	4.3	6.5	10.6
129	76	Morgan Cruc	121	+2	10.2	8.4	25.1
245	132	Moss Bros	237	..	5.8	2.4	22.2
248	175½	Mowlem J.	190	..	15.1	8.0	8.0
195	110	Muirhead	138	–2	5.7	4.1	12.4
145½	86	NSS News	96	+4	4.1	4.2	8.6
27⅛	17¼	Nabisco	£27½	–⅛	148	5.4	11.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¼	13⅝	TDK	13⅝	..	9.2	0.7	22.3
182	90	TI Group	136	–2	10.7	7.9	..
166	14	TACE	117	..	4.3	3.7	30.3
108	41	TSL Therm Synd	46	..	..	..	8.5
24	13	TSW	22	..	1.7	7.8	8.8
25⅟₁₆	16½	Takeda BDR	£22½	+⅟₁₆	17.6	0.8	24.2
7¼	2¼	Talbex Grp	6½	..	..	..	..
462	198	Tarmac PLC	414	+2	16.3	3.9	14.5
363	187½	Tate & Lyle	356	+2	22.1b	6.2	7.6
600	480	Taylor Woodrow	525	+5	27.9	5.3	10.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
230	129	Murray Glend	220	..	4.5	2.0	..
119	69	Murray N'thn	112	..	2.9	2.6	..
116	65	Do 'B'	113				
88¼	50½	Murray West	82½	+1½	2.7b	3.3	..
85	48½	Do 'B'	79	..			..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 690.0 up 1.0
FT Gilts: 81.94 up 0.34
Bargains: 17,901
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 92.88 down 0.06
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1247.15 down 5.29
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,246.55 up 13.78
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 797.85 up 24.93
Amsterdam: 147.7 up 0.8
Sydney: AO Index 677.3 up 0.3
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1009.2 down 8.3
Brussels: General Index 124.11 down 0.41
Paris: CAC Index 141.2 up 0.6
Zurich: SKA General 289.9 up 0.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
1.4965 down 0.0030
Index 83.6 down 0.1
DM 3.913
FrF 11.928
Yen 439.12
Dollar
Index 126.4 up 0.4
DM 2.6150
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4975
Dollar DM 2.6190
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.576613
SDR£0.708776

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅝-9
3 month interbank 9 11/32-9 5/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 9/16-9 11/16
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9
Treasury long bond 101 13/16-101 15/16
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $395.25 pm $392.60
close $388.00 (£259.25)
New York latest: $388.40
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$400-400.50 (£267.25-268.25)
Sovereigns* (new):
$91.50-92.50 (£61.00-61.75)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

INTERIMS: Allied Leather Industries, Barlows, Coates Brothers, De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, Feb International, Norman Hay, Philip Hill Investment Trust, ICI (third quarter), Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers, Toshiba Corporation United Ceramic Distributors, Weeks Associates.
FINALS: David Dixon Group, DPCE Holdings, McKechnie Brothers, Manganese Bronze, S Simpson, Stewart & Wight, Stocklake Holdings, Walker & Homer Group.
ECONOMIC STATISTICS: Energy Trends (August); Overseas Travel and Tourism (August); Unemployment and *Unfilled Vacancies (September* Find).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Cantors, 164-170 Queens Road, Sheffield (12.30).
Datastream, Butchers' Hall, EC1 (10.00).
Herrburger Brooks, Meadow Lane, Long Eaton, Nottingham (noon).
Kwahu, 25-35 City Road, EC1 (noon).
Neepsend, Kenwood Hall, Kenwood Road, Sheffield (12.15).
Palmerston Investment Trust, Hendon Hall Hotel, NW4 (11.00).
The Renwick Group, Renwick House, Paignton, Devon (noon).
J Saville Gordon Group, Midland Hotel, Birmingham (noon).
James Walker Goldsmith & Silversmith, 1 Gleneagle Road, SW1 (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Avana Group profits are still rising strongly, thanks to its food business with Marks & Spencer and a rising trade in own-label breakfast cereals. The company is introducing more new products than ever, but its shares are now asking for high profit performance.
Page 17

● **Release of a $500m loan** tranche to Argentina has been indefinitely postponed after a number of banks opposed the disbursement. The $500m is part of a $1.5m billion credit to Argentina and will now be delayed until after Argentina's elections this weekend.

Third quarter total indicates further decline

Britain's trade swings into £110m surplus after heavy deficits

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain's trade with the rest of the world swung into the black last month for only the third time this year. The surplus of £110m in September far surpassing City expectations – followed deficits of £138m in August and £350m in July.

But it is too early to tell whether this signals an improvement in Britain's underlying trade balance which has deteriorated sharply this year.

The monthly figures are highly erratic and those for the third quarter as a whole suggest a further worsening in trade performance, with exports slightly lower and imports rather higher than in the spring.

The traditional surplus on trade in invisibles – services such as banking, insurance and shipping – valued at an estimated £160m a month in the third quarter, pushed up the balance of payments current account surplus to £270m last month, from £22m in August and a deficit of £190m in July.

This brings the current account surplus for the first nine months of 1983 to £568m, putting well out of reach the £1,500m surplus projected in the Budget for the full year.

The pickup in the domestic economy this year has sucked in more imports though markets for British exports remain depressed. The volume of imports in the third quarter was more than 10 per cent up on a year earlier, while exports grew by just over 1 per cent, after a short-lived surge last winter.

Trade officials said yesterday that import penetration appeared to have increased in recent months while the underlying level of exports, excluding oil, had declined since the beginning of the year.

UK TRADE
£m, seasonally adjusted

		Current Balance	Visible Balance	Invisible Balance
1981		+6547	+3008	+3539
1982		+5428	+2119	+3309
1982	Q2	+894	+110	+784
	Q3	+1272	+567	+705
	Q4	+2420	+1215	+1205
1983	Q1	+779	−194	+973
	Q2	−313	−654	+341
	Q3	+102	−378	+480
1983	July	−190	−350	+160
	Aug	+22	−138	+160
	Sept	+270	+110	+160

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

The deteriorting trade position is most marked in the manufacturing sector where Britain now runs a deficit for the first time in its industrial history.

Traditionally, Britain has exported manufactured goods to pay for imports of food and basic materials. Now that role is played by oil.

In the first half of 1983 imports of manufactured goods exceeded exports by £1,222m, a turnround from the second half of 1982 of more than £2,000m.

Britain's non-oil trade in goods has been in deficit to the tune of £2,000m a quarter this year, outweighed – but only just – by the surplus earned on trade in oil.

Imports have grown in virtually every sector of the economy. Between the second and third quarters the increases were most marked for chemicals and consumer goods, especially cars, to meet booming demand over the summer.

But imports of food and basic materials (other than fuel) fell in the third quarter, suggesting that companies have not been rebuilding stocks.

The Government has been hoping that some restocking, investment and exports would take over from the consumer spending spree as the impetus behind continuing recovery next year. But the trade figures provide little encouragement.

The latest Treasury forecast for the 1983 balance of payments will be published with the Chancellor's autumn statement some time next month.

City Editor's Comment

Whose hands on the electronics?

As if the prospct of industrial action by some staff over Christmas opening hours were not enough, the clearing banks face the prospect of another unwelcome *gift from the* National Consumer Council. Its report on personal banking services will be published on December 14 and is likely to contain some controversial and robust recommendations.

A foretaste of what can be expected emerged yesterday from Mr Jeremy Mitchell, director of the NCC, when he addressed the FT conference on banking electronic technology.

New *technology* and the bearing it has on competition among different financial institutions will be issues in the NCC report.

"If consumers are going to get maximum benefit from electroic banking, then the existing barriers to competition need to be examined thoroughly to see whether they really are necessary. In particular, will all types of financial institutions have equal opportunities to provide the new banking technologies?", Mr Mitchell asked.

Mr Mitchell argued that banks, building societies and others should be able to compete on an equal footing in supplying services to the consumer and the Government should work to ensure that the legal and regulatory framework allowed this.

He pointed out that building societies, for instance, are at a competitive disadvantage as regards payment of wages (it takes several days longer than if wages are paid into a bank account) – although, of course, the advantages are not all on the side of the banks.

His premise, however, is that consumers want to be able to choose whether they draw a cheque on a bank or a building society or – once electronic payment at the shop counter becomes a reality – whether their bank or building society account is debited.

Supervisory and regulatory changes will be needed *before* building *societies* and others can hope to compete on an equal footing with the banks and that will innvolve additional responsibilities and increased prudential monitoring.

Equally crucial, however, is the question of access to technology now that the advances in electronics are making it increasingly easy -a in theory at least - for non-banks to compete with the big clearers. Reading between the lines of Mr Mitchell's speech, it takes no imagination to infer that the NCC is concerned about the big banks choking off competition by limiting access to electronic systems.

It is not hard to see why. The big banks control the cheque clearing system, the automated system for payment of wages and - at this stage - the proposed *electronic point-of-sale* payments system.

There is considerale concern among smaller banks and non-banks that they will be at a disadvantage when electronic point-of sale is finally set up - on a number of occasions the big banks have appeared extremely reluctant to allow competitors into their systems. When Abbey National produced a cheque book in conjunction with the Co-op Bank, Mr Clive Thornton, chief executive, virtually accused the big banks of conspiring to block the scheme.

Both the Bank of England and the Office of Fair Trading are already keenly interested in the question of access to electronic banking technology. However, it would be no surprise if the NCC recommended changes in the way access is presently determined.

Smallest drop in job numbers since 1979

By Frances Williams and Edward Townsend

The number of jobs in the economy fell by 8,000 in the second quarter this year, the smallest drop for four years, as service industries stepped up recruitment.

The figures, published yesterday in the official *Employment Gazette*, were nevertheless a disappointment to the Government because they follow preliminary estimates suggesting that employment in the second quarter had risen for the first time since the economic downturn began in 1979.

The fall in the second quarter compared with a drop of 42,000 in the first quarter and 120,000 in the last three months of 1982.

Manufacturing employment is still declining, at the rate of 29,000 a month since the begining of this year. But the service industries have begun to take on new workers after more than two years of almost continuous job losses, with gains of 61,000 in the first quarter and 83,000 in the second.

The strongest employment growth has been in insurance, banking, finance and business services.

Since 1980 output per person employed in manufacturing has jumped by more than 18 per cent, as more output has been produced with fewer workers.

But productivity as a whole has risen much more slowly – by 2.3 per cent in the last 12 months and nearly 8 per cent since 1980. This is still better than during most of the 1970s.

The *Employment Gazette* also reports that 2.9m days have been lost through strikes in the first nine months of this year, the lowest since the exceptional year of 1976, and only a third of the 8m averaged in the same period over the past decade.

Nigel Lawson: pressed for higher capital spending

● Business leaders stressed forcibly to the Chancellor Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday their concern that the patchy economic recovery is in danger of petering out unless rapid steps are taken to strengthen industry, Edward Townsend writes.

In advance of next month's autumn financial statement by Mr Lawson, the CBI, led by the director general, Sir Terence Beckett, pressed industry's demands for increases in capital spending on public projects while holding down current expenditure.

The CBI also wants the Government to scrap the remainder of the national insurance surcharge, the tax on jobs that Mrs Thatcher has promised to abolish. Employers do not want the money recouped by increasing contributions on basic National Insurance.

New stock market index planned

By Derek Pain

A stock market index, covering 100 shares and with a minute-by-minute update, may be introduced next year. Preliminary talks are now taking place.

The index could be run by the Stock Exchange, the London International Financial Futures Exchange, or the *Financial Times* or all three.

Many believe that the new index would be essential if the Liffe went ahead with the creation of a stock index futures contract.

Liffe is considering the introduction of a number of new contracts, including one for index futures.

It is unlikely that any new contract will be launched before March.

There is a strong belief in Liffe that the existing indices are not suitable for a futures contract. It is believed that the *Financial Times* 30-share index is too unbalanced and the FT all-share index too cumbersome.

Many Liffe members believe that a stock index futures contract would greatly enhance the general awareness of the fledgling market.

Stock futures contracts are already popular in the United States. A study of transatlantic markets suggests that a futures contract can trade up to a 3 per cent premiums or discount to the underlying index level at any one time.

Liffe, which trade in a variety of financial futures, is housed in the Royal Exchange in the City. It was launched a year ago.

Enterprise forecasts substantial growth

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Enterprise Oil, the Government's latest privatization candidate, will develop into a substantial exploration and production company over the next few years, its newly-appointed chariman, Mr William Bell, said yesterday.

The company, which has taken over the North Sea oil assets formerly owned by the state-owned British Gas corporation, is expected to raise upwards of £400m when it is floated on the stock market, probably in the second quarter of next year.

The flotation, announced late on Tuesday night in the House of Commons by Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, will break new ground in the Govenment's accelerating programme of denationalizing state industries.

The Government intends to sell 100 per cent of the share capital of the new company, something it has only done once before, with the much smaller flotation of Amersham International. It has retained substantial minority stake in its other large privatization issues, such as Britoil, British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless.

The new company will be *coming to market without* any trading record as an independent company, and with a management that has only begun to be recruited in the last few weeks. The lack of a trade record will inevitably introduce an element of uncertainty into *the company's* reception by investors.

Enterprise has inherited from British Gas stakes in six proven oil fields in the North Sea, giving it production of 29,000 barrels a day, alevel that is likely to rise to 50,000 barrels a day or more by 1986.

It has also been vested with interests in 20 exploration blocks formerly awarded to British Gas.

Mr Bell, a regional coordinator with Royal Dutch Shell, said that Enterprise Oil was starting from a stron base, but that a great deal still needed to be done.

Although no decision has yet been taken, the Government is likely to retain one "special *share" in* Enterprise Oil, designed, as with the Britoil issue, to block any unwelcome takeover approaches

---

WALL STREET

Dow Jones down by 6 points

New York (AP – Dow Jones) – Stocks declined over a widening front in early trading yesterday.

The *Dow Jones Industrial* Average was down about 6 points. It had begun the day with a 2-point gain.

Declines led advances by about 7-to-6, and trading was moderately active.

Mr Arthur Ammann, partner in *Boettcher & Co, said the* market did not seem too serious about the declines.

Data General was up 3⅜ to 71. **International Business Machines** was 128, down ½; **Texas Instruments** 111¾ down 1⅜; **General Electric** 52⅛ up ⅛; *General Motors* 79¼ up ¼; *US* **Steel** 27⅞ down ¾; **Exxon** 39⅛ unchanged; **Digital Equipment** 67⅞ down ⅜; **Philip Morris** 70¼ up 1⅛; **Eastman Kodak** 69 down 1 and **Xerox** 45¾ down ¾.

Monsanto was down 6¼ to 104½; **Rohm Haas** off 1¼ to 72¼; *Commodore International* down 1⅞ at 37⅝; **Getty Oil** up 1⅞ to 69¾; **AMP Inc** up 2 at 106¾; **Sanders Associates** 54¾ down 1¾ and **Watkins-Johnson** 79⅞ up 1⅛.

Brengreen fails in £36m fight for Sunlight

By Wayne Lintott

Brengreen (Holdings), the commercial cleaning company, has failed in its £36m attempt to take over its competitor Sunlight Services.

Brengreen said it received acceptances totalling only 13.9 per cent of Sunlight and, coupled with the 7.5 per cent it had already bought in the market, this gave it control over *21.4 per cent of the company, or* 2,604,967 Sunlight shares.

The result had been widely expected in the stock market since Tuesday morning when Sunlight shares began falling from their peak of 255p. After the announcement they stood at *220p, still well up from the 176p* level ruling before Brengreen made its offer.

Mr David Evans, chairman of Brengreen, expressed disappointment at the result. He said Brengreen intended retaining the 7.2 per cent of Sunlight it *owned and would expect. the* company to meet the profits and business forecasts made in its defence documents.

Brengreen had earlier claimed that it had support equivalent to 30 per cent of Sunlight and that that figure was rising.

Mr Evans said that by last Monday his company had gained enough acceptances to win the battle but a large institutional shareholder of Sunlight, believed to be Throgmorton Turst with more than 10 per cent, had changed its mind and decided to support the Sunlight management.

Mr Evans said: "We could not turn around those people that decided to switch their decision so by Tuesday we knew we had lost."

He said Brengreen is now *Sunlight's third largest share*holder and that it fully intends making sure that Sunlight meets all the profit and contractural forecasts made in its defence.

The hard-fought battle had been jockeying for position within the cleaning sector *involving companies who will* compete for contracts worth £500m after privitization of cleaning work.

A spokesman for Sunlight said the company was delighted

US planemaker seeks European partner

Lockheed thinks supersonic

By Jonathan Clare

The Lockheed Corporation may build a supersonic airliner in the 1990s if it can find a suitable, possibly European partner.

The proposed supersonic aircraft would use the technology that Lockheed has built up from making the SR71 Blackbird spy plane, which can fly at more than 2,000 mph at more than 85,000 ft.

Lockheed Corporation's shares gained a London stock market listing yesterday as part of a campaign to make the company more familiar to European investors and potential partners.

Lockheed, which was quotedin Zurich on Tuesday, believes that its European listings will help it tap European capital.

Mr Roy Anderson, Lockheed's cchairman and chief executive, said that he would encourage a joint venture to build aircraft with a European aircraft manufacturer. But the company would be unlikely to build a supersonic aircraft with a British partner because of this country's experience with Concorde.

According to mr Anderson: *"There's a need for a supersonic* transport. We [the US] depend on the Pacific Rim – Tokyo to Australia – and there's a lot of long and tiring travel."

He said that Concorde had failed to fit the bill because it was too small.

Mr Anderson said there was no intention of approaching the markets to raise capital because cash generation was now very strong and the company would have no long-term debt by 1986.

But it might need cash for an acquisition in the future, probably in the field of computer-aided-design and computer-aided-manufacture (Cadcam). It would be unlikely to issue a paper for an acquisition.

Lockheed would consider building a supersonic transport as part of a drive to get back into the civil aviation market which it abandoned after stopping production of the Tristar. But it would manufacture a civil aircraft only as part of a consortium.

Since dropping Tristar production, Lockheed has become increasingly dependent on defence equipment,

Mr Anderson wants to get civil business back to the 30 per cent level it reached durintg Tristar production but expects this to take 10 years.

Lockheed is now developing its civil side with information technology and Cadcam.

APPOINTMENTS

Hanson for Lloyds Bank board

Lloyds Bank: Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, will join the board of Lloyds Bank International on January 1, and of Lloyds Bank on April 1, 1984.

Bellway: Mr Alan Robson has become a group financial director.

***Occidental International Oil* Incorporated:** Mr John Brading has been elected chairman and chief executive officer of the company and executive vice-president, Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation, with responsibility for operations in Europe and Africa. He replaces Mr J. Doug Ratcliffe, who is returning to the United States to become executive vice-president, Europe, Africa and Middle East affairs for the parent Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation.

JCB Sales: Mr Alan Mellor becomes financial controller and company secretary.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy: Mr Gerald Daniel, Nottinghamshire County Council treasurer, has been elected president.

BPCC Magazine and Catalogue Corporation: Mr Keith Morris has been made western sales director. Mr Morris, who was formerly managing director of Purnell & Sons, will remain on the board, and the magazine and catalogue divisional board. He also joins the board of Odhams-Sun.

The Volac Group of Companies: Mr Keith Harwood has become group financial controller.

Moss, Mills and Partners: Miss Nicola M. J. Y. Plummer has been admitted to the partnership.

Banco de Credito Nacional SA: Mr Antonio Carlos da Silva Prado had been appointed representative in London with regional responsibility for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

Jean Sorelle: Mr Quentin MacDougall has been appointed managing director.

Emess Lighting: Mr Michael Meyer, managing director of the company, will now combine this role with that of executive chairman in succession to Mr Peter Viney who has resigned as non-executive chairman.

BSR Group: Mr Paul Helgesen has been made director of operations.

Andrew Cornelius looks at a menace that is costing industry millions

Fighting the counterfeiters

Jonathan Williams

Several hundred executives from the cosmetics and toiletries industry will gather at the CBI's London headquarters next Thursday for a teach-in on the dangers to their business from counterfeiting of goods in the valuable pre-Christmas trading period.

The organizers of the seminar, the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery Association (CTPA), will use the occasion to launch a new set of guidelines to help stamp out the counterfeiting of famous brand names like Chanel and Estée Lauder which is costing the industry millions of pounds each year.

Estimates by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (Gatt) suggest that the French perfume industry alone is losing £50m a year from counterfeiting of its products. But this may only be the tip of the iceberg. Several container loads of allegedly counterfeit goods, packaging equipment and labels have recently been impounded by police.

Mr Bryan Cassidy, director general of the CPTA, which speaks for 80 British companies in the perfume and toiletries industries, had joined forces with representatives of the motor component, fashion goods, and drinks industries to call for stiffer penalties for counterfeiters. Under existing European laws, anyone caught selling counterfeit goods is likely to get away with a small fine, unless a charge of conspiracy to defraud can be proved.

Similar lobbying by the video industry led to a change in the law from last July which means that a video dealer can be fined up to £1,000 for every pirate tape sold, with a maximum of two years in jail if the case is taken to the crown courts. This compares with a maximum fine of £50 under previous legislation.

The video industry, which includes producers and distributors of pre-recorded cassettes, is hoping that the tougher penalties, coupled with increasing vigilance by the industry, will help turn the tide against the video pirates who have taken a 65 per cent (£100m) share of the British videotape market.

At the forefront of the war against the video pirates is the Federation Against Copywright Theft, a private company set up by the industry to tackle the *pirates*.

The company has hired Mr Peter Duffy, former commander of the Metropolitan Police anti-terrorist squad, as its investigations director, and has this year seized thousands of tapes which will lead to prosecutions.

Gatt estimates point to a £350m-a-year world market in counterfeit records and tapes. Additional research shows that counterfeiting across a whole range of goods has cost 6,000 jobs each year in Europe and a further 14,000 in the United States.

But it is not just the industries whose products are copied which suffer. East African coffee farmers, for instance, lost a crop worth $20m (£13m) after buying counterfeit fungicide. The fungicide did not work and the crop was ruined.

More disturbing is the increasing activity in the production of counterfeit drugs which are passed for real in chemists throughout the world with potentially calamitous consequences. Even counterfeit perfumes can lead to skin rashes and permanent skin disfigurement in some circumstances.

Mr Cassidy of the CTPA said that although there is no need to scare people away from cosmetics, counterfeiters will clearly be less scrupulous about the ingredients they use than legitimate manufacturers who carefully control those they use.

Mr Peter Crockford, legal adviser to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, is also concerned about the dangers faced by consumers who buy counterfeit motor *components. Although the biggest* problems facing the industry are sales of counterfeits mainly in the Middle East and Africa, they still reach Britain.

His advice to consumers is to use reputable dealers and traders.

The SMMT faces two distinct problems: straightforward counterfeiting of its products; and passing off, where products are copied, but not quite identical to the original. The same packaging, design and colouring may be used with a slight change of name.

Drugs are passed for real with potentially calamitous results

Most of the motor industry's energies have been channelled into combating counterfeiting where it is easier to bring about a conviction. The problem of passing-off will be resolved only if laws can be changed in countries wich may recognize that counterfeiting is illegal, but do not see anything wrong with copying goods to be sold under a different brand name.

Taiwan is still the centre of the world motor component counterfeiting industry. Despite a recent change in the law there, making offenders liable to five years in jail if they are caught, there has been no respite for British companies.

Since the stiffer penalties were introduced in January only two cases have been dealt with by the Taiwanese authorities, according to British firms.

In an effort to combat the counterfeiters, 10 manufacturers have joined together to form a European motor industry anti-counterfeiting group. Its members include famous names like Ferodo and Lucas as well as top French and Italian manufacturers, hit by sales of counterfeit lights, brake and clutch components.

Another aspect of the trade, which particularly concerns trading standards officers at *Hounslow, who cover London's* Heathrow airport, is the fast-growing business of importing components from the Far East and India to be repackaged in England ready for re-export as the real thing, with British documentation.

One officer said: "Counterfeiting is definitely one of our biggest problems. We have got a strongroom full of components, jeans, and tapes."

However, like trading standards officers in so many other areas of the country, the 24-member Hounslow staff can barely cope with the problem which is just one of many areas where they act as public watchdogs. In future the Hounslow Trading Standards Department will concentrate on "blitzing" one or two problem areas at a time, rather than *maintaining a regular watch on* one area of investigation, to try to use its staff more effectively.

Despite recent newsworthy successes, investigators have noted a change in the pattern of trade. Traditionally, the counterfeit goods originated in the Far East, first from Japan, then Taiwan and Korea. But Mr Vincent Carratu, whose agency is one of the leading private *investigation firms working in* this field, said: "These counterfeits were usually rubbish".

He is much more concerned by the increasing number of sophisticated counterfeits which are coming from Europe.

Mr Carratu blames the recession and free trade within the EEC for encouraging the development of a more sophisticated counterfeiting industry which concentrates on high value goods like perfume and fashion accessories.

The problem is aggravated by the high mark-up on fashion products which carry a famous brand name. Often counterfeiters can make a product which is of identical quality to the real thing, but sell it much cheaper. In these cases, they are merely cashing in on the huge sums invested by manufacturers in promoting and marketing their goods and the consumer actually finishes up with a good deal.

"Companies which were struggling against the recession suddenly realized that they could make a lot of money very quickly by copying other products," says Mr Carratu, "In the past, counterfeits were often so bad that people could always identify them. Now the Euro*peans are far more shrewd.*"

In addition, the EEC has made it much easier for counterfeiters to avoid the strictly-controlled distribution channels which used to help control the supply of goods to any given market place. Whereas it used to be difficult to transfer goods from one market to another, today it is much easier. "This makes it difficult to check where goods are made," Mr Carratu said.

He urges companies to vet the distribution of their products carefully and watch for changes in ordering patterns by retailers who may be switching to alternative, counterfeit, sources of supply.

The Government is also taking the problems seriously and has recently established an anti-counterfeiting unit at the Department of Trade and Industry to investigate. However, there is a feeling within industry that the best chance they have of tackling the counterfeiters is to track down the culprits themselves by hiring their own investigators.

But as one investigator said: "It is a bit like painting the Forth road bridge really. As soon as you stamp out one *problem it re-emerges some*where else.

Economic notebook

How to privatize the deterrent

Privatization could prove one of the most popular as well as powerful methods of stimulating economic growth and efficiency over the next few years. The state is usually far less efficient at managing operations than the private sector and can often achieve its purposes at least as well by buying in services, regulating competition and, if wanted, subsidizing uneconomic activities.

But, both the economic and political momentum could be rapidly lost if the practical results turn sour, for instance if local authority functions were so rapidly contracted out that private management could not cope with the expansion and services failed.

The increasing stridency of the philosophical drive to minimize the public sector, is, for that reason, worrying.

In essence it is based on the principle, now most closely associated with the Austrian Friedrich Hayek, that for functions to be formed communally is itself a threat to freedom, democracy and the moral responsibility of individuals.

Should theories of the minimal state really be any guide to Britain's privatization programme?

The conflicts can be seen easily by looking at the minimal state itself. The most enthusiastic proponents of demolishing public sector activity make one absolute exception: the defence of the *realm. The individual cannot* defend himself against the Russians, so it must be done communally and not bought in because mercenaries cannot be trusted on the beaches, let alone in the hedgerows.

But that pseudo-economic argument does not really stand up in the era of the nuclear deterrent.

The nuclear deterrent, after all, is more akin to an insurance than a defence policy. But, unlike an insurance policy, you have to pay the full cost rather than a small premium based on a calculation of risk.

Outside the superpowers, the case for a private sector nuclear deterrent, offered by competing multi-national companies, is economically strong and practically credible (though a monopoly, as James Bond discovered, could prove fatal).

In contrast to the conventional mercenary, a bought-in nuclear deterrent might actually be more convincing, since the company would have no territory of its own and could, therefore, supply the goods if required, without threatening itself with extinction, unlike the sovereign state. Indeed, the company's commercial future would depend on delivery.

Moreover, multi-national companies would enable even tiny states (or territories like the Falklands) to buy full protection at a cost they could afford without dangerous proliferation.

Mogens Glistrop, the martyred Danish campaigner against public spending, sadly reduced his case to the absurd by suggesting that Denmark should axe its costly defence programme in favour of a series of tape-recorders round the border, which, when triggered by oncoming tanks, would automatically announce: "We surrender" in Russian.

How much more convincing if he had been able to rely on taped messages to the effect that Denmark was insured with the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Corporation of the Cayman Islands.

Practical problems aside, it may seem merely bad taste even to raise such an idea, even if it saved the odd annual billion.

The message surely is that *there is no absolute definition* of what is suitable for privatization. For instance, the moves to sell off British Nuclear Fuels or the Royal Ordnance factories might need to be hedged round with so many commercial restrictions that the excerise would have little economic point beyond dressing up the public accounts. Healthcare via insurance involves huge administrative costs.

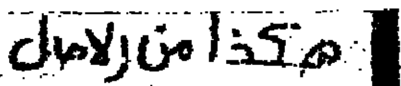
In politically sensitive areas like railways and health, the Government has already opted merely to gain some practical benefits of competition and private sector management techniques. Commonsense, not theory, should remain the key to the privatization programme.

Graham Searjeant

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

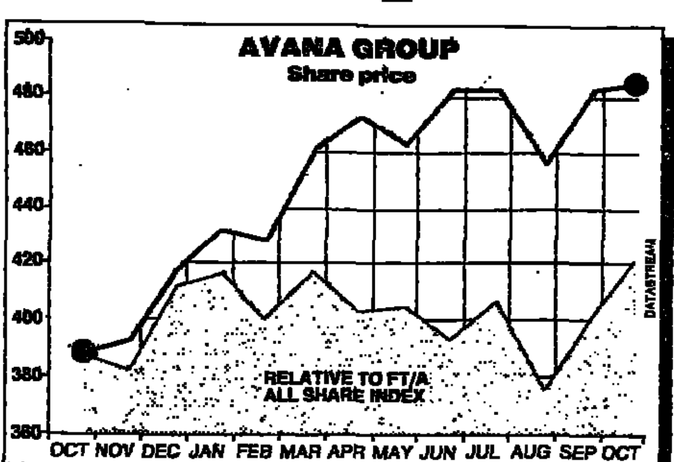


هكذا من الإهمال

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

Avana cooks up more profit growth

Avana Group
Half-year to 1-10-83
Pretax profit £6.7m (£5.1m)
Turnover £85.4m (£72.5m)
Net interim dividend 3.75p (3p)
Share price 494, up 7p. Yield 2.2%



Avana Group, helped by bouyant food sales through Marks and Spencer, continued its record of profits growth in the half year to the end of last month.

Pretax profits rose by more than 30 per cent from £5.1m to £6.7m on an 18 per cent increase in sales to £85.4m. Almost £4L00,000 of the profit increase and half the sales rise derived from the first-time contribution of Lesme, the chocolate business acquired in April.

But, again, the two-star performers in the group wee R F Brookes, the M and S supplier, and Viota's breakfast cereal business which is doing so well that a £10m investment programme for its factory on Merseyside has been approved.

Profits also received a significant boost form the home-brew kit company, Unican which has been achieving an astonishing 35 per cent growth in volume sales and, it is thought, contributed £350,000 to the half-year results.

The rate at which Brookes has launched has enabled the group as a whole to push up its net profit margin by nearly 1 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

Two years ago, Brookes had only three products. Today it has more than 40. The company could increase sales by 40 per cent over the next 12 months.

Avana looks set to achieve pretax profits of about £17m for the full year (£12.6m last time), leaving the shares – up 7p yesterday to 494p – selling at 22 times fully taxed earnings. They will yield 2.2 per cent, given that the rise of a quarter in the half-year dividend is extended to the final.

Henderson Group

The Henderson Group
Half-year to 27.8.83
Pretax profit £2.35m (£1.65m)
Stated earnings 6.6p (5.1p)
Turnover £28m (£23.9m)
Net interim dividend 1.33p (1.6p)
Share price 170p up 2p. Yield 4.1%

Diversification by Henderson Group, the garage and industrial doors company, into electricals and security is clearly beginning to pay off.

Half-year pretax profits are up 42 per cent at £2.6m and with the US security acquisition, Continental Instruments Corporation, on course for a contribution of perhaps £1m this year, the group looks capable of achieving full year profits of £5.4m against £3.9m last year.

But for exceptionally high spending on establishing subsidiaries in Britain, Holland and South Africa to import and sell CIC and other security products, they would be even higher.

Henderson is also achieving good growth in its traditional business of industrial doors and has made significant inroads into competitors' markets. Given the stock market's glamour rating for security stock, the shares selling at 14 times likely fully taxed earnings and yielding a prospective 4.1 per cent, look reasonable value.

Crystalate

Crystalate's point-by-point rebuttal of Royal Worcester's defence document neglects to mention the current value of the bid. Royal shareholders may therefore be under the impression that it is still worth 310p a share, the value when Crystalate made its offer. In fact, the mixed ordinary share and loan stock offer is currently only worth 284p per share.

However, Royal's share price has also fallen from 305p to 300p on further consideration by the market of just how far off recovery still is. Without doubt the Royal share price is *substantially* supported by the bid and would otherwise tumble back nearer the 195p level the share traded at when Crystalate's stake was first declared.

The first closing date of the bid is tomorrow, with little likelihood of substantial acceptances. Shareholders should hang on for a higher offer.

Gill & Duffus

Since the sudden profits plunge of John Brown, companies who omit any half-time statement and merely disclose a full-year profits forecast, have been viewed with unease.

Gill and Duffus, the international commodity trader which has been busy repairing the hole in its accounts after a disaster three years ago, adopts such a practice.

Gill & Duffus
Year to 31.12.83
Estimated pretax profit £17.5m to £19.5m (£12.9m)
Net interim/dividend 4p (3.6p)
Share price 175p + 3p

However, the management, conscious of the lack of information, now express a year-end forecast as a range, rather than a minimun figure. This year it is between £17.5m and £19.5m against a pretax figure of £12.9m last time.

*The bulk of the improve*ment, even 10 months into its trading year, will be represented by loss elimination of £3.5m coming from the disposal of its American chemical interests.

But some growth will come through from the higher activity in the cocoa markets

As a sign of board confidence the *interim* dividend is lifted from 3.6p to 4p and, providing present trends continue, a 5.5p final.

The shares, up 3p to 175p yesterday, do not look expensive, and with a fair wind, some analysts see the price above 200p early next year.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Wire and Plastic Products
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £193,000 (£151,000)
Stated earnings 3.12p (2.53p)
Turnover £1.67 (£1.23m)
Net interim dividend 1p (0.85p)

First Charlotte Assets Trust
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax loss £18,000 (profit £38,000)
Income £34,000 (£73,000)

Boosey and Hawkes
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £481,000 (loss £659,000)
Turnover £17.3m (£13.9m)
Net interim dividend 2p (none)

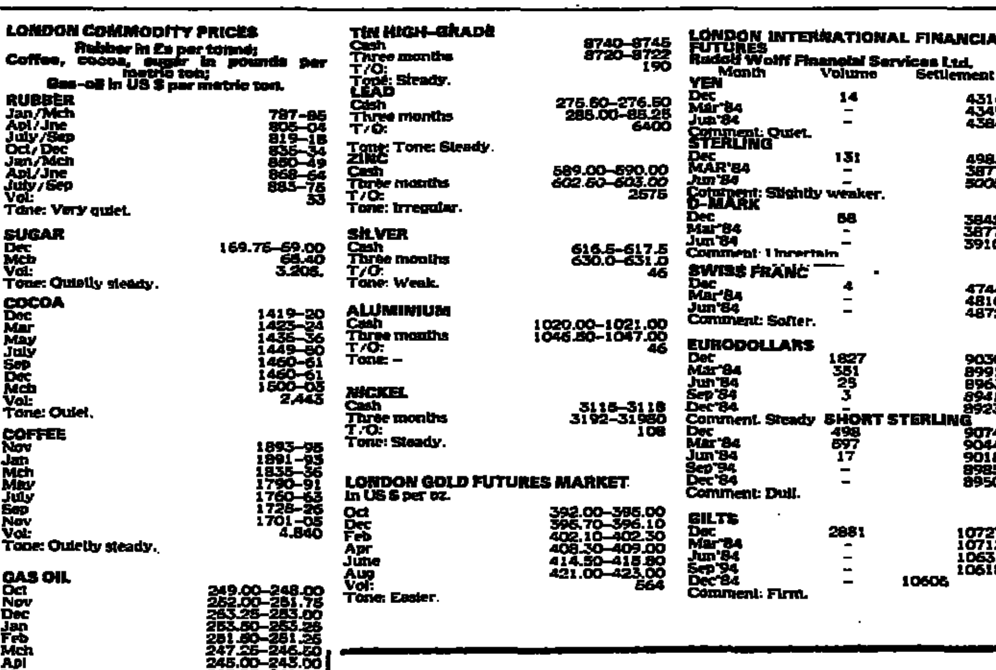
Foster Brothers Clothing
Half-year to 3.8.83
Pretax profit £1.9m (£1m)
Stated earnings 2.9p (1.4p)
Turnover £44.5m (£37.8m)
Net interim dividend 1.25p (1.1p)

Fairview Estates
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £7.5m (£6.3m)
Stated earnings 17.7p (15.5p)
Net dividend 5.5p (5p)

Helical Bar
Half-year to 30.7.83
Pretax loss £165,000 (profit £76,000)
Loss per share 5.7p (profit 1.6p)
Turnover £3.5m (£3.9m)

David Dixon Group
Year to 26.3.83
Pretax loss £424,000 (£18,000)
Loss per share 22p (1.7p)
Turnover £13.4m (£12m)
Net dividend 2.22p (6.2p)

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Jan/Mch	787–85
Apl/Jne	805–04
July/Sep	819–18
Oct/Dec	835–34
Jan/Mch	850–49
Apl/Jne	868–64
July/Sep	883–78
Vol:	53
Tone: Very quiet.	

SUGAR	
Dec	169.75–69.00
Mch	68.40
Vol:	3,208.
Tone: Quietly steady.	

COCOA	
Dec	1419–20
Mar	1423–24
May	1435–36
July	1449–50
Sep	1460–61
Dec	1460–61
Mch	1500–05
Vol:	2,443
Tone: Quiet.	

COFFEE	
Nov	1893–95
Jan	1891–93
Mch	1835–36
May	1790–91
July	1760–63
Sep	1728–26
Nov	1701–05
Vol:	4,840
Tone: Quietly steady.	

GAS OIL	
Oct	249.00–248.00
Nov	252.00–251.75
Dec	253.25–253.00
Jan	253.50–253.25
Feb	251.50–251.25
Mch	247.25–246.50
Apl	245.00–243.00
May	242.00–241.00
June	243.00–241.00
Vol:	1,939
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	921.50–922.50
Three months	944.50–945.00
T/O	11060
Tone: Weak.	

STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	903.00–905.00
Three months	927.00–929.00
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	

TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8573–8575
Three months	8650–8651
T/O:	625
Tone: Steady.	

TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8740–8745
Three months	8720–8722
T/O:	190
Tone: Steady.	

LEAD	
Cash	275.60–276.50
Three months	285.00–85.25
T/O:	6400
Tone: Tone: Steady.	

ZINC	
Cash	589.00–590.00
Three months	602.50–603.00
T/O:	2575
Tone: Irregular.	

SILVER	
Cash	616.5–617.5
Three months	630.0–631.0
T/O:	46
Tone: Weak.	

ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1020.00–1021.00
Three months	1046.50–1047.00
T/O:	46
Tone: –	

NICKEL	
Cash	3115–3118
Three months	3192–31980
T/O:	108
Tone: Steady.	

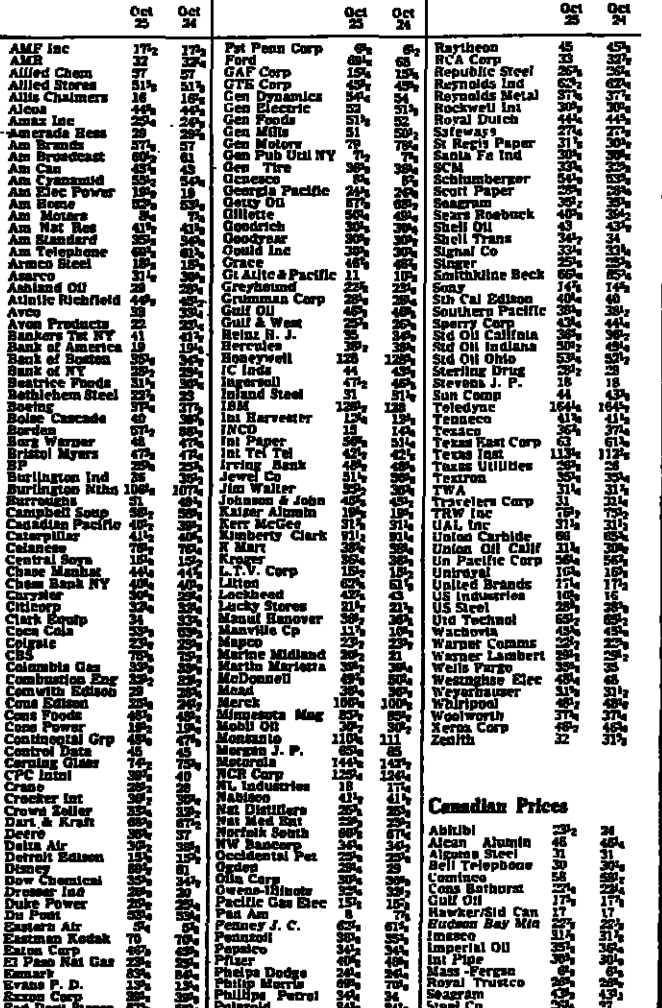
LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Oct	392.00–395.00
Dec	395.70–396.10
Feb	402.10–402.30
Apr	408.30–409.00
June	414.50–415.80
Aug	421.00–423.00
Vol:	564
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	14	4314
Mar'84	–	4349
Jun'84	–	4384
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Dec	131	4985
MAR'84	–	3877
Jun'84	–	5005
Comment: Slightly weaker.		
D-MARK		
Dec	68	3842
Mar'84	–	3877
Jun'84	–	3910
Comment: Uncertain.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	4	4744
Mar'84	–	4810
Jun'84	–	4872
Comment: Softer.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1827	9030
Mar'84	351	8991
Jun'84	25	8963
Sep'84	3	8941
Dec'84	–	8925
Comment. Steady **SHORT STERLING**		
Dec	498	9074
Mar'84	697	9044
Jun'84	17	9018
Sep'94	–	8985
Dec'84	–	8950
Comment: Dull.		
GILTS		
Dec	2881	10727
Mar'84	–	10712
Jun'84	–	10631
Sep'94	–	10618
Dec'84	– 10606	
Comment: Firm.		

WALL STREET



	Oct 25	Oct 24		Oct 25	Oct 24		Oct 25	Oct 24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commercial property

Norwich winner

Estates & General Investment have won the competition to develop a new shopping centre in Norwich with a £30m two-level mall. The development will be the biggest ever undertaken by the cmpany.

The Estate & General scheme, know as Castle Mall, appeared only this year as a late contender in a competition between potential developers that had been running for several years.

The proposed development will link the "Castle" side of the city with the main shopping centre. Other contenders to develop the new centre were the Prudential and Leigh Developments.

Estates & General proposals envisage a 174,000 sq ft shopping area on two levels, plus a 90,000 sq ft department store, another 23,000 sq ft store and 50 shops. The scheme also includes a 750-space underground car park linked to the department sre. There willaos be car parking adjacent to the mall.

A new 100-room hotel will be built at Timberhill to replace the Castle Hotel, providing access to the development. The Castle Hotel is already owned by Estates & General.

The rival schemes concentrated on Timberhill, which is separated from the main shopping area by a main road. The Castle Bailey, currently used a a car park, is listed as an ancient monument and Estates & General says the development will allow substantial archaelogical excavation.

Work on the scheme is expected to start in two years' time, after the archaelogical dig, with completion scheduled for *three years after that.*

A Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks survey among municiple retailers who might be interested in taking up space in the mall received 66 per cent positive answers. The survey also showed ther was demand in the city for 300,000 sq. ft. of retail space.

The architect is Michael Innes, of Lambert, Scott & Innes, a local firm. The engineers are Ove Arup.

● Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society is offering five-year leases on its £5.75m mixed office and industrial development in the Great *West Road, West London.* Clerical and its partner, Hunting Gate, say they have decided to drop the traditional 25-year lease because of the expected demand from overseas companies, particularly from the United States, who expect shorter leases.

● AEG-Telefunken is to concentrate its engineering division on the Winnersh Triangle Estate, near Reading. The new premises will combine the current Maidenhead sales office and the engineering and production centre at Hazel Grove, Stockport.

AEG says the relocation will mean a substantial investment in office and industrial space in Winnersh. AEG will use part of Hazel Grove as a warehouse, with the balance of 80,000 sq. ft. being disposed of. Agents are Gordon Linch and Richard Ellis.

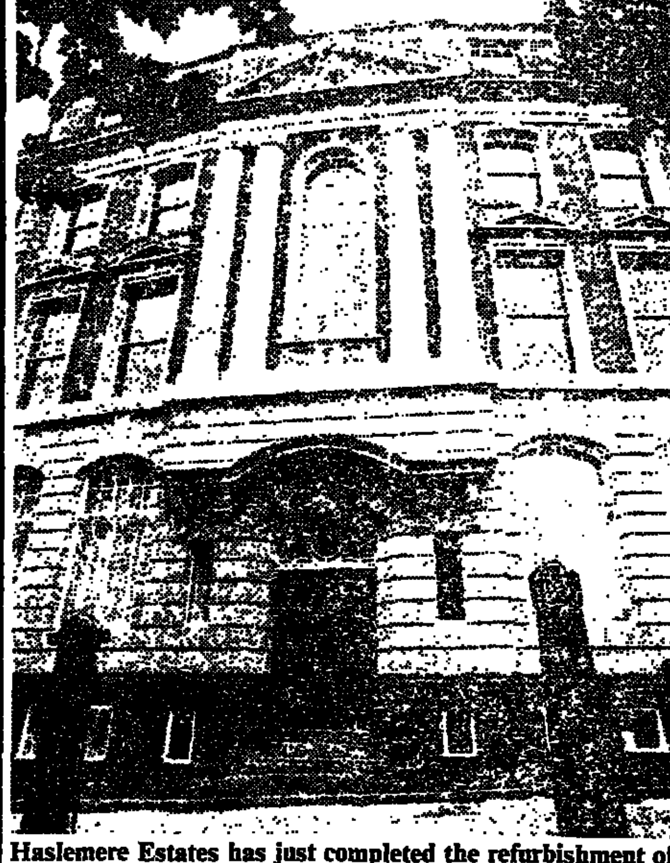
● Beazer (Commercial Developments) has sold its 14,587 sq. ft. office development in Taunton for more than £700,000 to Wesleyan and General Assurance Society, of Birmingham. The three-storey building, known as St James Buildings, is divided into seven self-contained units, all but two of which have been let through Lalonde Bros & Parham.

Lalonde says it originally conceived the idea of small self-contained offices to meet demand from service industries. The firm advised Beazer on the design of the building.

● The former St Andrews House, in Woking, has been let to Costain at a rent of £635,000 a year subject to an initial 13-month rent-free period. The 59,000 sq. ft. building, adjacent to the new civic centre, has changed its name to Costain House and will house Costain International, Costain ManagementDesign and Foundation Engineering. Jones Lang Wootton acted for Universities Staff Superannuation Fund, the landlords, and Richard Ellis for Costain.

● The 225,000 sq. ft. Metal Box factory in Loughborough Road, Leicester, has been sold to Crown Crest Enterprises for *£1.25m. A local firm proposes* to operate the largest cash-and-carry wholesale warehouse on the site. Crown Crest intends to include 17 separate wholesale units within the old factory. The complicated deal involved planning consent for change of use and a partial leaseback to Metal Box. The agent was Dron & Wright.

Jonathan Clare



Haslemere Estates has just completed the refurbishment of West India House and 54 Baldwin Street, Bristol. It comprises 11 offices suites, ranging from 800 sq ft. The building which is on the quayside, is close to Bristol's financial centre. Hartnell Taylor Cook.

FAI wins London listing

By Andrew Cornelius

FAI Insurance, the largest insurance company in Australia, yesterday won a London listing, the first for an Australian company since 1980.

Mr Larry Adler, the Hungarian-born chairman of the Sydney company, said the listing would help widen interest in its shares in London. About 10 per cent of FAI's shares are held in London, the rest in Australia.

Last year the group made pretax profits of £8.5m on assets of £126m. The shares trade in Melbourne at the equivalent of £2.84 each to give FAI a market capitalization of £40m.

FAI specializes in property, motor and fire insurance and has more than 700,000 policyholders

Turbo faces Canada's biggest bankruptcy

From David Young
Calgary

Turbo Resources, a Canadian petrol and mining group, is selling some of its mineral holdings to try to head off the largest bankruptcy in the country's history.

The company, based in Calgary, owes Can$900m (£601m) to 12 investment groups. Two have been granted judgment against Turbo for Can$25m, making the company legally bankrupt, but have agreed to give it more time to negotiate a debt restructuring.

Turbo has run into trouble because of production problems at its Calgary oil-refining plant and because of a disastrous fall in sales in the highly-competitive Canadian petrol market. One company took price-cutting to its ultimate in Winnipeg when it paid motorists four cents a time to fill up at its petrol stations.

Turbo is trying to sell off its 90 per cent holding in Bankeno mines as a key part of its planned restructuring. It would provide Can$200m cash and allow the company to meet a ruling in the state of Ontario under which a court has ordered it to compensate shareholders of another mining group who were paid a lower rate for their shares when Turbo took the company over.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

TENNIS

LTA to receive record £2.7m for Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The management committee of the Wimbledon championships announced yesterday that they would be handing over to the Lawn Tennis Association a record surplus of £2,751,154, an increase of almost 80 per cent on the 1982 figure. The snag is that the LTA will have to pass on much of it (probably between £600,000 and £1m) in taxation.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the committee, is irked that so much money should be diverted from the LTA and the overall development of British tennis. "It is unfortunate that under present rules the LTA has to pay tax on the money received from the championships", he said. "It is money earned by the sport for the sport, and it certainly seems wrong to me that the Government should take a large proportion of it. The LTA are now planning to take this matter up again. If this rule were relaxed, the LTA, with Wimbledon's help, could do so much more for British tennis."

The championships are run by a joint committee of the All England Club and the LTA, who have been discreetly efficient in cashing in on Wimbledon's reputation without overt sponsorship. Sir Brian said yesterday: "I believe the surplus we have announced today is a total justification of the committee of management's original policy to plan for soundly based longer term gains, rather than the quick short-term profits we could



Sir Brian: policy justified

have obtained through direct sponsorship."

Next Tuesday a team of All England Club members, including Virginia Wade, will arrive home from Japan after a tour, combining match-play and money-making. The idea is to "support British industry" as Sir Brian put it, by promoting Japanese sales of a variety of products bearing the Wimbledon emblem.

The largest increase in revenue this year arose from broadcasting and television fees: up from £2,074,110 to £3,996,650. The income from overseas television coverage should continue to rise. Ticket sales brought in more money, too. This year's record attendance of more than 360,000 occurred because of good weather, expanded premises that made it reasonable to let more people in, and an extra day's play. The total income was £7,340,378.

The All England Club have yet to make up their mind about the possibility of installing floodlights for emergency use. Nor have they reached a decision about a date for expanding the number of indoor courts from two to five: an issuthat in any case is of more interest to members than to the public as a whole.

Other than the size of the surplus and a reminder that professional tennis is a taxable segment of the entertainment industry, the most interesting point to arise from yesterday's Wimbledon press conference was confirmation that the International Lawn Tennis Club iof Great Britain intend to make an annual award for sportsmanship during the championships.

Sir Brian suggested that it was "illogical" and "a bit gimmicky" to grant awards for the kind of behaviour that should be normal. The championships committee, therefore, were taking no such action themselves. He and they are totally right. the "IC" as they are briefly known, exist to promote good fellowship and friendly rivalry among players of all nations. Their proposed award implies a contradictory belief that good sportsmanship is so exceptional that it deserves special recognition.

● Tokyo (Reuter) – Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, the top seed, comfortably beat Sammy Giammalva of the United States 7-5, 6-4, yesterday to move into the second round of the $375,000 Tokyo Grand Prix tournament.

MOTOR RALLYING

Mikkola leads 17 survivors

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast (Reuter) – Hannu Mikkola, of Finland, driving an Audi Quattro, took the lead in the fifteenth Ivory Coast rally, surviving a first stage in which two-thirds of the 50 starters dropped out. He will take the 1983 world championship if he wins.

Only 17 drivers completed the 360-mile overnight stage.

FIRST STAGE (578km, 360m): 1, Mikkola (Fin) Audi Quattro, 55 minutes; 2, Waldegard (Swe) Toyota-Celica, 57; 3, Eklund (Swe) Toyota-Celica, 1:17; 4, Lampi (Fin) Audi Quattro, 1:29; 5, Assef (Ivory Coast) Toyota-Celica, 1:29; 6, Ambrosino (Ivory Coast) Peugeot 505, 1:37.

CYCLING

Doyle's double over Danes

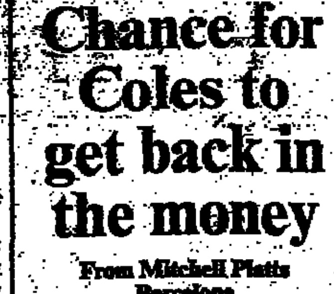
Dortmund (Reuter) – Danny Clark of Australia and Tony Doyle of Great Britain won the six-day cycle race here on Tuesday night, recording their second West German victory in eight days.

The pair repeated their West Berlin triumph over Gert Frank and Hans-Henrik Oersted, leaving the Danes a lap behind.

LEADING PLACES: 1, D Clark (Aus) and A Doyle (GB), 482 points; 2, G Frank and H H Oersted (Den) 292, 1 lap behind; 3, D Thurau Horst Schütz (WG) 398, 2; 4, U Freuler and H Kaenel (Switz) 315, 3; 5, J Kristen (WG) and G Wiggins (Aus) 342, 4; 6, G Braun and H Rinklin (WG) 283, 7.

Doyle: six-day winner

GOLF



Chance for Coles to get back in the money

From Mitchell Platts
Barcelona

Neil Coles must feel that he was born a generation too early. Twenty years ago he headed the money list with £3,720, compared with the £119,416 that Nick Faldo has paid into the bank by finishing number one in Europe this season.

Coles has been a professional now for 33 years, 27 of them spent on the tour, and during his illustrious career he has captured no less than 32 titles. He will celebrate his fiftieth birthday next year but the desire to win has not waned.

To defend his title in the £80,000 Sanyo Open, which starts on the El Prat course here today, he has made a 5,000 mile round drive and yet he still looked as fresh as a daisy when he stepped out of his Mercedes to start practising.

Coles drives as a result of an antipathy to flying, because of that his appearances on a tour, which now visits 14 countries, are restricted mostly to those in Britain. Yet he has still played in 14 tournaments this season and he is planning a similar campaign next year.

What is surprising is that Coles is seventieth in the official money list with winnings of only £8,192. It is surprising because one must thumb back through the record books to 1960 to discover when Coles last finished outside the leading 20 money winners.

Unlike the younger players treading similar territory, Coles, at the moment, has no problems regarding his exempt status. With the number one position decided, after the withdrawal of Severiano Ballesteros, the spotlight turns on to the players seeking to finish in the leading 60 which guarantees that they will not have to go through the pre-qualifying ordeal in 1984.

Coles is secure because he is afforded exempt status through being fourth in the European career money winning list. He has won £302,542, although that figure would have been much higher if he had been starting his career today with the circuit due to be worth £3m in 1984.

Paul Way, returning to action after his successful apprentice in the Ryder Cup, Sandy Lyle and Ian Woosnam, are respected rivals for Coles this week. For them the pressure is certainly less than that on those golfers fighting to obtain their exempt status. For instance, Nick Job, who is fifty-seventh, failed to survive the pre-qualifying round and he could be overtaken by players such as Ian Mosey, Bill Longmuir and Chris Moody.

هكذا من الاصل

FOOTBALL: CLOAK OF UNCERTAINTY THROWN OVER GROUP THREE

Kiss revives England's fading hopes

Hungary 1
Denmark 0

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

England were last night given the Kiss of Life. Sandor Kiss, one of six Hungarians brought in to strengthen the side humiliated by England a fortnight ago, scored the only goal in their European Championship tie against Denmark in Budapest and threw a cloak of uncertainty over the outcome of Group Three.

Denmark, the leaders, needed to win to end all speculation. Now they must triumph in the more hostile atmosphere in Greece to qualify for the finals in France next summer. The sure assumption is that England will beat Luxembourg, yet to gain a single point, on the same night, November 16.

Bobby Robson, England's manager, could "scarcely believe" it when Tommy Torocsik, the captain who is as lazy as he is talented, weighed the perfect through ball in the 56th minute. Kiss, who played in spite of a back injury that will necessitate an operation during Hungary's mid-season break next month, fired confidently through a gap at the near post.

Robson, who remained deceptively calm throughout the live screening of the game in London, admitted that he would "rather not endure such a tantalising experience ever again. So much was hanging on this and I could feel my heart beating faster and faster until those last few seconds.

"I couldn't see Denmark winning 1-0. I thought it would be much more than that. With their ability and flexibility, I could not foresee the Hungarians holding them. But they have only themselves to blame for missing those opportunities. It is an amazing result. It has given us a sneaking chance.

"I don't know whether they are playing in Athens or not next month but I would expect the Greeks to be more difficult to beat, because, apart from anything else, they are in with a theoretical chance themselves. But Hungary's win has revived the interest of the whole nation in these championships."

The Hungarians might have been jelly waiting to set, so sloppy was their start. On a surface dampened by rain, the mistakes of the most inexperienced defence in their history were alarming.

"Look at their keeper. My God," Robson gasped as Kovacs came out tentatively for a cross. "You would not see that in a Sunday League game would you?"

Simonsen was the main danger. That should not be surprising. He was marked by Kardos, the defender who was so utterly inept against England. The little Dane was given space and Jesper Olsen wide on the left, created it himself. Both were regularly brought down to earth invariably illegally.

Yet through aggression that was never evident a fortnight ago, the Hungarians themselves began to forge openings of promise. Poloskey, twice, and Torocsik, who was denied his first goal for his country for more than three years by a remarkable save from Kjaer, raised the hopes of England's manager, whose nerves were to be stretched like torn elastic after the interval.

Laudrup, guilty of an early miss at Wembley, committed the same crime in the Nep stadium within the first minute of the second half by firing into the side netting. Nielsen went even closer after the hour as Denmark threw everybody forward.

DENMARK: O Kjaer; J Nielsen, M Olsen, J Lauridsen (P Eigsen), S Busk, S Lerby, J Bertelsen, J Olsen, A Simonsen, M Laudrup, K Berggren.
HUNGARY: A Kovacs; J Csuhay, G Koehalmi, A Roth, J Varga, P Mannich, J Kardos, I Csongradi, S Kiss, A Toeroecsik, G Poeloeskei.

Television blackout for Watford tomorrow

By a Special Correspondent

Football faces a total television blackout this weekend. The BBC's first Friday night "live Match of the Day between Watford and West Ham at Vicarage Road was called off yesterday because of the dispute involving outside broadcast staff and ITV say there is no prospect that they will resume Sunday afternoon recorded highlights which have been off the air for five weeks.

Canon's £3.2m sponsorship with the Football League is heavily linked to Television coverage, but after all the negotiating problems of keeping football on the screen this season, it has now come to a halt on both channels.

John Bromley, head of ITV sport, said last night: "It is not often I feel sorry for the opposition, but my sympathies go out to the BBC in losing their first live league match.

"During the summer we all fought so hard to keep football on the screens this season, but now everything has blown up in our faces. I am always the total optimist and we are still in negotiation, but there is no prospect of ITV screening football this Sunday."

Bob Abrahams, Match of the Day editor, said: "We hope to make up for what we are losing this Friday night with another live fixture later in the season, but it will not be easy to find the right opportunity once we get into the new year. The fixture list and what is available becomes very complicated then."

Watford are still going ahead with tomorrow night's match, which is all-ticket, but have put back the kick-off from 7.15 (as agreed to accommodate television) to their usual 7.45.

Watford, who were expecting about 14,500 spectators, may still lodge a claim for compensation, despite the BBC's withdrawal. The club's chief executive, Eddie Plumley, said: "We shall monitor the situation closely on the night, but this is uncharted territory and we shall be in touch with the Football League when we have crowd figures to go on.

"West Ham had sold less than 1,000 of their 5,000 terrace tickets, but there should be a lot more interest now. Our own box office will be selling standing tickets up to kick-off time."

Melia takes over at Belenenses

Lisbon (AFP) – Jimmy Melia, who was dismissed recently by Brighton, is the new manager of the Portugese second division club, Belenenses. The chairman, Mario Freire, announcing the appointment yesterday, said: "We are pleased to have obtained his services. We believe he will lead us back to our rightful place, the first division."

Melia took Brighton the FA Cup final last season, but failed to prevent them being relegated to the second division.

Belenenses were regarded for many years as one of Portugal's four leading teams, with Benfica, Sporting Lisbon and Porto, but have been in the second division for three years and have recently shown little sign of promotion form.

Melia: tough task

Cottee (left) and Nicholas: The one in form, the other goalless

Neill to puzzle out how best to keep Sansom content

Kenny Sansom's future at Arsenal could be settled before Saturday's game at Aston Villa. The England full back is in dispute with the club over wages, but Terry Neill, has manager, has asked the Board to reject his transfer request.

Neill said: "I will be talking to Sansom over the course of the next few days to sort something out – and quickly. He is just too valuable to let go. His application, training and form at the moment are first-class. find me a better left back in the country.

Sansom was again one of Arsenal's key players in the 1-0 Milk Cup second round, second leg tie against Plymouth Argyle at Highbury last night. But Nicholas' problems continued. He missed one clear-cut chance, was a whisker wide of scoring his first goal at Highbury from a free kick and had another effort superbly saved by Crudgington.

Neill, however, is being philosophical about a problem which could begin to wear down the Scottish international mentally. He has not scored in ten games, but Neill said: "I would be quit happy if he did not score again this season, provided we keep winning. But naturally he is getting a bit anxious to find his goal touch."

Sunderland hit the only goal two minutes before the break gave Arsenal a 2-1 aggregate victory. Neill added: "Plymouth Argyle played with such pace and spirit that it threw us a little out of our stride. they are one of the most positive sides to visit Highbury this season."

Woodcock took a heavy knock on the ankle, not Neill expects no worries about his fitness for the trip to Villa Park.

West Ham United led the way on a night of high scoring in the Milk Cup, but stay-away fans established two unwanted records. Although the 10-0 drubbing of Bury was a club performance, – Cottee scoring four – the attendance of 10,896 was the lowest at Upton Park for more than 20 years–

Worse still, Liverpool, the Milk Cup holders, were watched by the smallest crowd at Anfield for a competitive game – a mere 9,092 as they coasted through 4-0 against Brentford (8-1 on aggegate).

The best performance from the underdogs was Rotherhams United's 2-0 win at Luton Town, which gave them a 4-3 aggregate victory after a first-leg home defeat. Walker, and Kilmore were the Scores.

Millwall's three-goal lead over West Bromwich Albion was not good enough at the Hawthorns, where they lost 5-1, Regis and Thompson each scoring twice. George Graham, Millwalls manager, accused West Bromwich of "softening-up tactics", complaining "I don't know how they could justify what went on in our penalty box in the first half."

Two first division scalps for clubs from lower divisions were Watford and Wolverhampton Wanderes. Watford wasted two goals in the first five minutes, which put them in front on aggregate against Huddersfield, Sherwood making two costly slips which enabled Sutton and Jones to send Huddersfield Town through.

Wolves, still without a win this season, started a goal behind at Preston North End and Elliott finished them off with a 65th minute effort.

Leicester City's first victory of the season was not sufficient to put them through at Chelsea. Smith and English wiped out Chelsea's first leg advantage but in the penalty shoot-out, Niedzwicki of Chelsea saved two spot-kicks and his side won the extra session 4-3.

Crewe Alexandra restored their pride after the 8-1 first leg thrashing at Queens Park Rangers by winning the return 3-0, Waller collecting a hat-trick.

Coventry City scraped through 2-1 against Grimsby Town, both sides having a man sent off in the last few minutes. Gibson and Nicholl were dismissed after a clash.

Parlane's second hat-trick of the season helped Manchester City to swamp Torquay United 6-0 and Harford also scored three as Birmingham City hammered Derby County 4-0 (7-0 overall).

Carlisle United saw their 2-0 first-leg lead over Southampton erased by goals from Armstrong and Foyle, the substitute, and in extra-time Foyle hit Southampton's winner.

Bob Stokoe, Carlisle's manager, grumbled: "Whoever had the idea of making these ties over two legs needs locking up.

Tuesday's results



MILK CUP: Second round, second leg: Arsenal 1, Plymouth Argyle 0 (agg: 2-1); Barnsley 0, Walsall 2 (agg: 0-3); Birmingham 4, Derby 0 (agg: 7-0); Bristol Rovers 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 1 (aet; score after 90 min 2-0; agg 4-5); Chelsea 0, Leicester City 2 (aet; score after 90 min 0-2; Chelsea won 4-3 on penalties); Colchester 1, Swansea 0 (agg: 2-1); Coventry 2 Grimsby Town 1, (agg: 2-1); Crewe Alexandra 3, Queen's Park Rangers 0 (agg: 4-8); Darlington 2, Sheffield Wednesday 4 (agg: 2-7); Liverpool 4, Brentford 0 (agg: 8-1); Luton Town 0, Rotherham United 2 (aet; score after 90 min 0-1; agg 3-4); Manchester City 6, Torquay 0 (agg: 6-0); Notts County 4, Aldershot 1 (agg: 8-3); Oldham Athletic 2, Stockport 2 (agg: 4-2); Preston North End 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0 (agg: 4-2); Sheffield United 2, Shrewsbury Town 2 (agg: 3-4); Southampton 3, Carlisle 0 (aet; score after 90 min 2-0; agg 3-2); West Bromwich Albion 5, Millwall 1 (agg: 5-4); West Ham United 10, Bury 0 (agg: 12-1); Watford 2, Huddersfield Town 2 (agg: 3-4).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Section Three: Dundee 1 Meadowbank 1.

FA TROPHY: First qualifying round replays: Canterbury 0, Basingstoke 2; Epsom and Ewell 0, Folkestone 1; Leatherhead 4, Staines 1 (aet); Oxford City 1, Walthamstow Avenue 2; Walton and Hersham 1, Farnborough 0; Wembley 4, Chesham 0.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: First round replay: Thatcham 1, Beaconsfield 3.

HERTS CHARITY CUP: Semi-final: Cheshunt 2, Hitchin 2 (Hitchin won 7-6 on penalties).

EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group 3: Hungary 5, Denmark 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	6	5	0	1	13	4	10
Greece	4	1	2	1	4	4	4
Hungary	5	1	1	3	7	7	3
Denmark	5	1	1	3	6	15	3

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Billericay 4, Harrow Borough 1; Bromley 0, Carshalton 0. Second Division: Barton 1, Tring 1; Egham 2, Finchley 1; Hemel H 1, St Albans 2; Horsham 1, Dorking 4; Letchworth 0, Corinthian-Casuals 3; Leyton Wingate 1, Grays 1; Rainham 0, Uxbridge 1. League Cup: Second Round Replays: Dulwich 1, Hendon 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 3, Camberley 0; Chalfont St Peter 1, Burnham 0; Chertsey 1, Whyteleafe 0; Harwich and Parkstone 0, Haringey Boro 2; Hoddesdon 0, Kingsbury 0; Redhill 3, Horley 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Bridgnorth 2, Shepshed Charterhouse 3. Southern Division: Erith and Belvedere 0, Crawley 3.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Southend 3, Northampton 2; Portsmouth 3, Peterborough 1.

World Cup referee suspended

Berne (Reuter) – Bruno Galler, the Swiss World Cup referee, has been suspended for three months by the referee's commission of the Swiss Football Association after an incident in a minor league match last month.

Galler, aged 37, who officiated at last year's World Cup finals in Spain, was banned for not abandoning the match between Küsnacht and Dübendorf after he was assaulted by Eric Schmid, a local player

Forest are bustled out of Cup by Wimbledon

By Nicholas Harling

Nottingham Forest 1
Wimbledon..........1
(Wimbledon win 3-1 on aggregate)

Not content with merely beating Nottingham Forest in south-west London, Wimbledon all but punished then again at the City Ground last night as they went through to the third round of the Milk Cup. Forest, twice winners of the League Cup as it then was, could not cope with the bustling style of the little third division club, who went further ahead with a 71st minute goal by Stuart Evans before Ian Wallace spared Forest some blushes with an equaliser in the 88th minute.

Wimbledon began where they left off in the first leg at Plough Lane three weeks ago, having obviously decided that attack was the best means of defending their 2-0 lead.

The policy worked so well for them in the early stages that Forest looked uncomfortable at the back and they were pressurized into making uncharacteristic mistakes. Just when it looked as if Forest were regaining their composure, Sutton saved them with a stupendous save from Hodges, cutting in from the left. the Welsh under-21 winger had shaped to cross the ball, but instead he drove in a fierce angled shot.

No Forest player was allowed time to dwell on the ball as Wimbledon hustled their every move, Thijssen, coming in for special attention from the visiting defenders. But it was not for any uncompromising tactics that Wimbledon had two players booked in the first half. Downes was cautioned, for dissent, and Evans for kicking the ball away, but Hodges went unpunished for his part in a mysterious off the ball incident involving the overlapping Anderson,

Hodge, who was employed wide on the right by Forest, was causing Wimbledon most problems, but Morris intercepted his most dangerous cross. Hatter, the other central defender, did equally well to block a shot from Davenport, which was probably just as well because Beasant in goal, required two attempts to stop a subsequent drive from Swain.

Forest were well on top now, but Wimbledon again displayed their potential on the break when Cork flicked a header just wide from a cross by Peters.

As it was Wimbledon did make Forest's task academic with a goal 19 minutes from the end by Evans. He did exceptionally well to collect a through pass from Galliers, to turn past Hart and Swain and then to coolly place the ball out of Sutton's reach.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: S Sutton; V Anderson, K Swain, C Todd, P Hart, I Bowyer, S Wigley, I Wallace, P Davenport, F Thijssen, S Hodge.
WIMBLEDON: D Beasant, G Peters, N Winterburne, S Galliers, M Morris, S Hatter, S Evans, S Ketteridge, A Cork, W Downes, G Hodges.
Referee: D Scott (Burnley).

Yesterday's results

Milk cup
Second round second leg
Chester 1 Leeds 4 (agg: 2-4); Everton 2 Chesterfield 2 (agg: 3-2); Lincoln 2 Tottenham 1 (agg: 3-4); Manchester United 2 Port Vale 0 (agg: 3-0); Norwich 3 Cardiff 0 (agg: 3-0); Nottingham Forest 1 Wimbledon 1 (agg: 1-3); Oxford 2 Newcastle 1 (agg: 3-2); Peterborough 1 Stoke 2 (agg: 1-2).

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Abertillery 6, Gloucester 9; Bristol 47, Exeter 15; Cardiff 26, Maesteg 28; Clifton 9, Bath 28; Cross Keys 21, Ebbw Vale 9; Pontypridd 18, Swansea 14.
RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Leeds 20, Widnes 14.

European Championship
Group Three
HUNGARY (0) 1 DENMARK (0) 0
Kiss 8,000

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Czechoslovakia 1, Bulgaria 2.
OTHER MATCH: Cambridge University 0, Arsenal XI 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Denmark	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
England	7	4	2	1	19	3	10
Hungary	7	3	0	4	16	15	6
Greece	5	2	1	2	5	6	5
Luxembourg	6	0	0	6	5	13	0

SNOOKER

Wales in mood to win third title

By Sidney Friskin

Wales' three musketeers, Ray Reardon, Terry Griffiths and Doug Mountjoy, gave a sparkling exhibition of sharp shooting in the State Express World Team Classic at the Hexagon Theatre, Reading, yesterday. In their group A match against Australia, they won all three games in the afternoon and at that stage, were certain of a place in the semi-final round. Wales have won this event twice and have set their hearts on doing so again.

Of the Australians, John Campbell played well against Terry Griffiths but lost 2-1. Warren King struggled against Ray Reardon, who won 2-0, and Eddie Charlton, their captain, started well against Mountjoy only to be outgunned eventually by the determined and experienced Welshman.

Reardon was in one of those ominous moods which always seem to leave his opponent with a sense of inferiority and the Welsh captain, without making any sizable breaks, wrapped up two frames against King. Reardon's best effort was a break of 35 in the second frame.

After Charlton had won the first frame against Mountjoy, the Welshman broke off for the second frame. Charlton potted a red but apart from failing to add to this initial success, he let Mountjoy in to make a break of 30. Mountjoy, playing with growing assurance, won the frame comfortably with a break of 32. His scoring became more consistent in the third frame which he also won with a break of 43.

Griffiths coolly won the first frame of his game against Campbell. It was an enterprising contest embellished by a break of 45 from Griffiths. The Welshman looked as if he would run away with the second, a break of 26 enabling him to take a substantial lead. But the young Australian, who has already made a favourable impression in this country, responded with a clearance break of 32 to win the frame. But Campbell was given little chance in the third frame by Griffiths who compiled a magnificent break of 102, the third three-figure break of the tournament, to win the game easily.

Alex Higgins was visibly relieved on Tuesday night when he beat Eddie Sinclair, the Scotish captain, in the tie-break to give Northern Ireland a thrilling 4-3 win in group B. "I would have been happy if Denis Taylor had played this tie-break instead of me," Higgins said. "But I am glad I did because it has helped me to dispel my inhibitions." Earlier, Higgins had lost both his games, the first against Ian Black, the second against Sinclair whose win took the match into the tie-break.

GROUP A: Wales lead Australia 3-0 (Welsh names first) R Reardon beat W King 2-0 (80-24, 63-37); D Mountjoy beat E Charlton 2-1 (38-71, 67-1, 81-33); T Griffiths beat J Campbell 2-1 (86-27, 50-58, 128-4).

GROUP B: Northern Ireland beat Scotland 4-3 (Irish names first): T Murphy lost to E Sinclair 2-0 (81-68, 32-79); A Higgins lost to I Black 2-0 (48-82, 24-66); D Taylor beat M McLeod 2-0 (76-41, 87-32); Murphy beat McLeod 2-1 (41-83, 88-58, 72-23); Taylor beat Black 2-0 (86-27, 84-26); Higgins lost to Sinclair (34-66, 68-37, 45-66). Play off: Higgins beat Sinclair 69-42.

CYCLING

Japan in a new venture

Paris (APF) – Japan will step on to the international professional road race stage for the first time next year with the hosting of the Japanese Open championship. This new venture, both for the Japanese and the professional riders who will make the long trip to the Far East, will take place on May 16.

With the 1984 calendar having been frozen because it is already so busy, the Japanese championship is the only new event to have been included on the 1984 fixture list by the international Cycle Race Organisers' Association (AIOCC), who held their general assembly her yesterday.

The 1984 professional road race schedule worked out by the AIOCC is a rough draft and will be submitted to the International Professional Cycling Federation for approval at their congress here next month. A total of 129 events, 18 of the open, are on the list and the new season will begin on February 7 with the Prix de Besseges in France.

It will finish with the Tour of America, which begins on October 19 and ends on October 28. Last year's inaugural tour of America was raced in the spring and apart from the change of date it has also been lengthened to ten stages.

ATHLETICS

Runners' agents make new promise

By Pat Butcher



Gold: reelection doubts

Mark McCormack's International Management Group have given an undertaking to the International Amateur Athletic Federation that they will not act as agents for individual athletes in the future. This undertaking, understood to have been made by McCormack himself to the IAAF president, Primo Nebiolo, was demanded by the governing body as a prerequisite for IMG to be accepted as a promotional organization in athletics.

It is not clear at this point whether IMG's undertaking includes dropping present clients like Sebastian Coe, Eamonn Coghlan and the two top marathon runners, Alberto Salazar and Robert de Castella, or simply precludes taking on new clients.

The IAAF clearly want to avoid the sort of IMG incursion into the sport that surrounded the meeting of de Castella and Salazar inthe marathon earlier this year.

IMG literally took over the organization of an Autralian marathon with the sole intention of selling a confrontation between the two previously unbeaten marathon men. The IAAF stepped in and refused a race permit, but IMG were not to be outdone; and simply bought their way into the Rotterdam Marathon, which already had a permit.

De Castella won the race and the two men allegedly earned more than $12,500. But the most distressing repercussion was that Salazar could not then contest the United States marathon trials the following week and subsequently missed the World Championships, for which officials of The Athletics Congress (the United States governing body) directly blamed IMG.

Other news from the first day of the European Calendar Conference in Madrid concerns Britain more directly. It seems that the new Soviet administration are as lukewarm about the projected fixture in Tiblisi as their British counterparts. It was pencilled in for September 8 and 9, one month after the Olympics when most of the top British athletes will probably be earning money on the independent circuit. So the match looks as if it will quietly die.

The Congress finishes at the weekend with elections and the most senior post, the presidency of the European Athletics Association, may slip from British hands. Arthur Gold is seeking re-election, but it seems that the Eastern bloc, who have supported Gold in the past, and most of the Latin American countries are favouring his opponent, Artur Takac, of Yugoslavia.

It also looks as if some adroit British manoeuvring has saved next year's Edinburgh permit meeting. The Edinburgh meeting last season was the only one of three British permit meetings – where athletes are paid participation money – that did not draw large crowds, and there had been a danger of it being dropped.

TENNIS

Another scattering of seeds

Cologne (Reuter) – Three more seeded players tumbled out of the Cologne grand prix tournament yesterday, leaving just one of the top five seeds in the last eight. And the one survivor second seed Sandy Mayer of the United States did so on a walkover after his West German opponent, Andreas Maurer, scratched because of the influenza.

The seeds who fell were Tomas Smid (third) of Czechoslovakia, Tim Mayotte (fifth) and Eirc Korita (seventh), both of the United States.

Smid fell to the Irish Davis Cup player, Matt Doyle, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, and Mayotte lost 6-4, 7-5, to Tim Wilkison, both in the first round. Korita, a 22-year old who has made a rapid rise to number 52 in the world rankings, retired with an arm injury in the second set of his match against Marco Ostoja of Yugoslavia when trailing 3-6, 0-3.

The top seed, Brian Gottfried, and number four, Mel Purcell, were beaten in first round matches on the previous day – "Black Tuesday" according to the tournament organizer, Jochen Grosse, already angered by the late withdrawal of Kevin Curren, the tournaments's top attraction. Mr Grosse Expressed further concern yesterday at the potential damage to attendances of the early exit of so many leading players.

Apart from, Mayer, Players who have so far reached the quater-finals are Nick Saviano, of the United States, Ostoja, and Bernie Mitton of South Africa.

● Filderstadt, West Germany (AP) – Martina Navratilova routed Susan Leo of Australian, 6-0, 6-0, in her opening match at the 150,000 grand prix tournament here yesterday, while Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, suffered a stunning loss to Catrin Jexell, of Sweden. "I hit stupid shots and my opponent took advantage of my service to win," Miss Mandlikova, who was seeded third, said

Smid: a seed who fell in the first round to Doyle

SQUASH RACKETS

Miss Opie bows out

Perth, Western Australia (AFP) – Rhonda Thorne, of Australia, is through to the semi-finals of the women's World Open Squash Championships. In an epic 90 minute battle with second seeded Lisa Opie, England's No 1 player for the tournament, Thorne won 9-7, 9-6, 9-10 3-9, 10-9, after the final match had lasted 25 minutes. At one stage the score remained unchanged for nine rallies Thorne the world champion 6-0 in the decisive set before slipping to 8-9 and finally recovering to win by the narrowest margin.

Another Australian, Vicki Cardwell, the 27-year-old top seed, always had a slight edge over England's Angela Smith, winning 9-6, 9-5, 9-4. Carin Clonds, also of Australia, overcame England's Martine Le Moignan 9-3, 9-7, 5-9, 9-4.

The giant killing run of Scotland's 21 year-old Heather Wallace was ended by Susan Devoy, of New Zealand, the only non-Australian player to qualify for todays semi-finals. Devoy beat Wallace, winner of this year's Scottish Closed Championships, 7-9, 9-3, 9-4, 9-7.

In the semi-finals, Cardwell will meet Devoy and Clonda will clash with Thorne.

After her defeat Angela Smith said: "I suppose I played as well as anyone has against Vicki in this tournament.

There was no sign of the ill-feeling that marred their clash in Birmingham in 1979.

IN BRIEF

Two weeks added to suspension

Warwichshire's disciplinary committee on Tuesday night added a fortnight to the statutory month's suspension imposed on the Coventry hooker, Steve Brain, who was sent off against Nottingham on September 28. He will not be available for Coventry until November 12.

His clubmate, Steve Wilkes, the prop forward, who was sent off against Leicester four days later, has been suspended for a total of five weeks and becomes againable on November 5.

For Coventry's match at Blackheath on saturday, the only change from the side which beat Moseley 30-3 is the return of Eddie Saunders after North Midlads duty.

BOXING: the Swedish boxer, Anders Eklund, has been cleared by a provincial court of taking part in a professional bout in breach of Sweden's ban on boxing for money. Sten Sjöholm, a dedicated opponent of boxing, brought the case at Gaevle in Central Sweden after Eklund appeared on television against Georg Butzbach, of West Germany.

The court decided that Eklund and Butzbach were merely sparring as part of their training and were not engaged in a competitive bout.

WEIGHTLIFTING: Vladimir Kuznetsov, of the Soviet Union, beat his own world middleweight snatch record when he lifted 167.5kg to take the gold medal at the world championships in Moscow. Kuznetsov's previous record of 165kg was set at the summer Spartakiad.

Half an hour's drive from Macao a magnificent golf course is taking shape

Swinging China with some help from Palmer

Macao, (Reuter) – Arnold Palmer, 54 year-old American golfer has designed what is said to be the first course built in China since 1949 when the Communitsts took power, and he played a short exhibition there last weekend.

The Palmer Course Design Company (PCDC) has put together the club, situated in the Chung Shan hot spring resort in Chinas southern Guangdong province about 15 miles and less than one hours drive from here.

It is the middle of one of China's main food producing areas, flanked by Paddy fields with mountains acting as a spectacular backcloth. Thousands of local workers who would usually have toiled in the fields have landscaped the course, which is expected to be ready by the middle of next year.

Palmer says that the 6,552-yard course, which has a par of 72, will be of championship standard. Its undulating fairways were described as being similar to a Scottish links course.

"Although essentially the course will be played on by visitors staying at the hot springs resort, local Chinese have expressed interest in the game," Palmer said.

"It would be nice to think we can indoctrinate them into playing the game well," he added. Palmer said there are several consortiums looking at building courses in China, adding "but we are the first."

Although the land for the course is rented from the Chinese government under a 20-year agreement, it is being financed by a group of Hongkong and Macao businessmen. A group spokesman said that initially most of the members would be from those cities.

It will not be cheap to play on China's first modern golf course – others were known to have been built at Shanghai, where one, if somewhat inappropiately, was the site of a zoo. But there are thousands of middle-class Chinese golfers in Hongkong who cannot get membership at the colony's golf clubs because they are over-subscribed.

The spokesman said they expect to attract large numbers of these disgruntled golfers, who would apparently be quite happy to spend the money required. He said in order not to use the nearby agricultural land, they have concentrated on the foothills area and not used any paddy fields in the project.

He said the $3m (£2,070) cost of building the course was fairly cheap by western standards. The PCDC inspected the site three years ago before deciding to take on the project.

Ed Sea, the course architect, is trumpeting the course as a "fun type" where the gradients and frequent hollows have been left to create natural hazards. One of the reasons may well have been the lack of mechanical aids because 90 per cent of the work has been carried out by hand by local labourers. Others who have seen it said they thought the course had some tight fairways which would certainly test most amateurs.

The Chinese government has keenly supported the project which will help to employ many people in a predominantly agricultural area which has little in the way of industry.

During the weekend exhibition one local labourer was asked to take a few shots. After a couple of practice swings he successfully hit two iron shots 60 yards up the fairway of the second hole, a feat roundly applauded by his fellow workmen on the course.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL
EUROPEAN CUP WINNER'S CUP: Second round, first leg: Vevey (Switz) 71, Olimpia Simac Milan 88; RH Pardubice (Cz) 87, Turun Turku (Fin) 89; Bucharest Steaua 82, Zagreb Bibona 82; Saturn Cologne 108, Monaco 83; Landis/Gur 83, Panathinaikos 78.
KORAC CUP: Giants Osnabrück 78, Crystal Palace 101.

TENNIS
COLOGNE: Grand prix tournament: First round: T Wilkison (US) bt T Mayotte (US), 6-4, 7-5; M Doyle (Ire) bt T Smid (CZ), 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Second round: N Saviano (US) bt C Motta (Br), 3-6, 6-4, 7-6; M Ostoja (Yug) b E Korita 6-2, 3-0, ret; B Mitton (SA) bt Wilkison, 7-6, 6-4; S Mayer wo A Maurer (WG), scr.
FILDERSTADT: E Pfaff (WG) bt S Collins (US), 6-2, 6-3; V Ruzici (Rom) bt K Shaefer (US), 6-3, 6-1.

EQUESTRIANISM
Nations Cup: 1, US (K Monahan, N Dello Joio, Fargis, M Matz), 0 pen pts; 2, West Germany, (J Ernst, R Supan, I Bayer, M Fervers), 12; 3, Canada, (H Graham, A Bell, M Grinyer, I Miller), 12.25.

GOLF
LEADING PGA MONEY WINNERS: 1, H Sutton, $426,668; 2, F Zoeller, $415,888; 3, L Wadkins, $319,271; 4, G Morgan, $306,133; 5, C Peete, $301,845; 6, R Caldwell, $284,434; 7, B Crenshaw, $275,474; 8, T Kite, $257,066; 9, J Nicklaus, $256,158; 10, D Graham (Aus) $244,924. British placings: 75, P Oosterhuis, $68,893; 76, N Faldo, $67,851.

TENPIN BOWLING
CARACAS: world championship men's doubles: equal 1, Britain and Australia, 2,515 pins; 3, W Germany 2,514.

ICE HOCKEY
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 4, Quebec Nordiques 2; Washington Capitals 1, Pittsburgh Penguins 0; Minnesota North Stars 4, New York Islanders 2; Chicago Black Hawks 5; Boston Bruins 1; Hartford Whalers 8, Los Angeles King; Vancouver Canucks 7; St Louis Blues 1.

FOOTBALL
BUCHAREST: Olympic Games: Group C qualifying match: Romania 0, Italy 0.

SQUASH RACKETS
PERTH: Women's world championships: Quarter-finals: V Cardwell (Aus) bt A Smith (Engl), 9-6, 9-5, 9-4; R Thorne (Aus) bt L Opie (Engl), 9-7, 9-6, 9-10, 3-9, 10-9; S Devoy (NZ) bt H Wallace (Scot), 7-9, 9-3, 9-4, 9-7; C Clonda (Aus) bt M le Moignan (Eng), 9-3, 9-7, 5-9, 9-4.

RACKETS
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Wellington (D S C Mallinson and A H F Gordon) bt Winchester (D Hall and S Harford), 11–15, 5–15, 15–8, 9–15, 15–8, 15–13, 15–9. Radley bt Clifton, 2–1 (Radley names first): M Carr and C Morris-Adams bt A Bishop and A Scott, 15–2, 15–2, 15–4, 15–0; R Willett and J Hunter bt P Briggs and A Rosser, 15–6, 17–14, 15–6, 6–15, 15–2. M Saxon-Clark and A Harrison lost to G Palmer and D White, 13–16, 12–15, 15–8, 15–3, 9–15, 11–15, 14–17.

MOTOR RALLYING
MUSSOORIE: Himalayan rally: (Second leg ...

RUGBY UNION

All Blacks gain first win with better kicking

By Iain Mackenzie

Edinburgh 6
New Zealanders 22

Edinburgh's hopes of becoming the first Scottish district side to beat a New Zealand touring team since the All Blacks' initial visit to this country in 1905, died in the gathering dusk yesterday amid regret that so many penalty kicks were squandered. The visitors, whose pack was well below All Blacks standards, and whose backs showed only intermittent moments of aggressive flair, were there for the taking.

Edinburgh, not the strongest of the districts, won about 70 per cent of the clean lineout ball, with only Boroevitch giving trouble, and were not unduly upset in the tight scrum. Indeed, Brett wilson took one strike against the head but lost two.

Touring sides, the New Zealanders included, can make a low key start, and at Myreside Stu Wilson had the task of introducing nine newcomers. Even so, victory by two goals, a try and two penalty goals to two penalty goals was hardly a satisfactory achievement. There is some understandable apprehension in the perty about what awaits them when they meet the owerful South of Scotland team in Galashields on Saturday. Dods is unlikely to miss six kicks as Steven did yesterday.

Edinburgh began as if they were platying the weakest district side. Pressure was put on the New Zealanders straight from the kick-off. Steven had an early opportunity to put his side ahead from a very kickable penalty, but perhaps nervous, he slid the ball well wide.

He atoned within minutes. There was a fearsome shove by the Edinburgh eight which almost ended with a pushover, a partial clearance, and an apparently more difficult kick which the Heriot's man obviously found simpler. It was fortunate for the touring team that his kicking was below par at other times.

It took 23 minutes for the All Blacks to struggle into the opposing 22, yet typically, they scored when they did so. With his first dead ball kick of the game Deans showed Steven what to do by equalling the scores without a flutter.

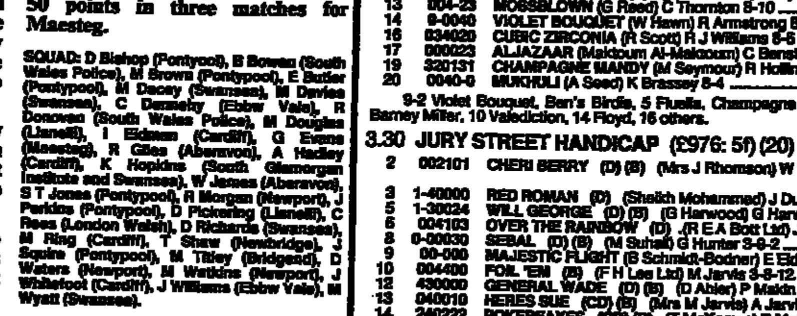
Five minutes later the New Zealanders, still in third gear, let alone overdrive, marked down the first try of the tour. Wayne Smith exposed the inexperience of Irvine's deputy at full back, Hastings, who tried to take the ball through the middle. It went loose and a run began on the right which ended with Shelford just reaching the line. Deans converted from a wide angle.

When the full back added three more points with his third successful kick in a row, the 6,000 who had turned out hoping to see a piece of rugby history written, prepared for the worst. Expectations arose again when Hastings, taking over the kicker's role, struck home a penalty; but they died finally when Brett Wilson was credited with a pushover try. In injury time Deans converted a try by Green

EDINBURGH: A Hastings (Watsonians); P Steven (Heriot's FP), E Kennedy (Watsonians), D Johnston (Watsonians), J Beazley (Edinburgh Wanderers); D Wylie (Stewart's Melville FP), D Macdonald P (Musselburgh); A Brewster (Stewart's Melville FP), J Munro, I Milne (Heriots FP), J Calder (Sterwart's Melville FP), G Millar, A Dunlop Heriot's FP), P Drennan (Edinburgh Academicals), F Calder (Stewart's Melville FP)
NEW ZEALANDERS: R Deans; B Smith, S Pokere, C Green, S Wilson (captain); W Smith, D Kirk; K Boroevich, B Wilson, S Crichton, F Shelford, A Robinson, G Braid, M Shaw, G Old.
Referee: L Prideaux (England).

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Falmouth 10, Weald 6; King's, Taunton 0, Dulwich 10; Sherborne 28, Durham 12; Stamford 9, Lord Williams's, Thame 12; Trinity, Croydon 16, King's Worcester 9; Truro 43, Marling 3.
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Aberdeen 6, Edinburgh 17; St Andrews 13, Heriot Watt 6; Stirling 17, Glasgow 12; Dundee 6, Strathclyde 15.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Combined London Old Boys 29, United Banks 16.
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Leeds University 28, Sheffield University 8.

OLYMPIC GAMES: Sarajevo Football Club are to seek compensation from the Winter Olympic Games organizing committee for their "forced removal" from the Kosevo stadium during Olympic preparations. The player's training has been, seriously hampered by the work going on around hem and, even their matches can be played at the nearby Zeljeznicar stadium, the club have failed to find a suitable alternative training ground.



Jim Calder: in form

Old heads plot a giant's downfall

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Alan Old, the Methuselah of Northern rugby, will play once more against a leading touring side when the Northern Division meet the New Zealanders at Gateshead next Wednesday. Old 38 last month, still a creative force for Sheffield and Yorshire, is one of eight survivors from the side that so summarily disposed of Graham Mourie's All Blacks at Otley in 1979.

His is not the only old head in the side. White, the Gosforth prop, is 35, Smith and Slemen are 32, but then, one or two selections in that 1979 side smacked of maturity and look how well they played. The North will be captained by Smith, one of six British Lions, and the backs include Bond, the Sale and former England centre who has been out of favour with Lancashire this season.

As far as county rugby is concerned, however, this does not look like being the North's season since only Yorkshire – with typical native grit – will contest the semi-final stages. Lancashire have fielded Clough (Orrell) and Wright (Lymm) in the cente, but the North have recalled Bond and paired him with Townend (Wakefield). They were unable to consider Barley, the other Wakefield centre because of a facial injury, so Bond, aged 29, has the chance to recreate some of the magic of that 21-9 win at Otley when he scored two tries.

Syddall, the Waterloo lock, who broke his nose against Middlesex last Saturday, will be seeking medical advice today over his availability. The surprise among the forwards, however, is the selection of Hodgson, the Vale of Lune flanker, who could conceivably be opposed to Hobbs, the All Blacks flanker who played for the Lancaster club last season.

Hodgson, who plays for Cumbria in the county championship is, in the words of Richard Greenwood, the England coach, "one of the most wholehearted rugby performers you could wish to see.

It will be a back row of some mobility, if lacking a little in height, with Simpson (Bath) playing No 8. Dixon, the Fylde hooker, could not be considered, having been sent off at the weekend, and this gives another Simpson, Andrew, of Sale, a chance to re-establish himself in the national ratings. It will be encouraging, too, for West Hartlepool to have two of their forwards, Cook and Mitchell, among the replacements.

The North, who played a warm-up game against Durham county on Tuesday evening, will be prepared by David Robinson, the former Gosport flanker. No doubt they will be interested to see whether Underwood, the Yorkshire and England B left wing, is included in the Midlands team to face the New Zealanders which will be announced today.

The Midland selectors met at Rugby on Tuesday to decide their team and Underwood qualifies for them by virtue of playing his club rugby with Leicester. Two players they could not consider however, are Brain, the Coventry hooker, and Wilkes, the prop.

The Warwickshire disciplinary committee have given Brain a further fortnight's suspension on top of the statutory month after he was sent off against Nottingham at the end of September, and Wilkes has received an additional week

NORTHERN DIVISION: D Norton (Headingley); J Carleton (Orrell), S Townsend (Wakefield), A Bond (Sale), M Slemen (Liverpool); A Old (Sheffield), S Smith (Sale, capt); C White, (Gosforth), A Simpson (Sale), J Curry (Gosforth), S Hodgson (Vale of Lune), J Syddall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P Winterbottom (Headingley), P Simpson (Bath). Replacements: F Clough (Orrell), D Johnson (Gosforth), H Fitton (Sale), G Cook (West Hartlepool), N Hitchin (Orrell), D Mitchell (West Hartlepool).

Welsh name squad for Rumania

Wales, who just managed to beat Japan by five points last Saturday, have recalled all their available British Lions for the Match with Romania in Bucharest on November 12.

Back in a 31-man squad announced yesterday are Robert Ackerman, Gwyn Evans, Jeff Squire, Staff Jones and Elgin Rees, the 32 year-old London Welsh wing.

There is, however, still no place for Gareth Davies, the former captain, who was dropped last year, but has been in superb form for Cardiff this season.

Four other welshmen who went on the Lions tour to New Zealand are still recovering from injuries – Terry Holmes, scrum half, Graham Price and Ian Stephens, props, and Bob Norster, lock.

The 15 players who did duty against Japan, eight of them uncapped, are still in the squad, but several will be hard pressed to keep their places.

Mark Wyatt, full back, who replaced Gwyn Evans last season, is one who has not yet found his best form, and Evans has scored nearly 50 points in three matches for Maesteg.

SQUAD: D Bishop (Pontypool), B Bowen (South Wales Police), M Brown (Pontypool), E Butler (Pontypool), M Dacey (Swansea), M Davies (Swansea), C Dennehy (Ebbw Vale), R Donovan (South Wales Police), M Douglas (Llanelli), I Eidman (Cardiff), G Evans (Maesteg), R Giles (Aberavon), A Hadley (Cardiff), K Hopkins (South Glamorgan Institute and Swansea), W James (Aberavon), S T Jones (Pontypool), R Morgan (Newport), J Perkins (Pontypool), D Pickering (Llanelli), C Rees (London Welsh), D Richards (Swansea), M Ring (Cardiff), T Shaw (Newbridge), J Squire (Pontypool), M Titley (Bridgend), D Waters (Newport), M Watkins (Newport), J Whitefoot (Cardiff), J Williams (Ebbw Vale), M Wyatt (Swansea).

A Chinese's single-minded search for another all-time high

One thing Zhu can do better

Peking (AFP) – At the age of 20, Zhu Jianhua has only one interest and one ambition – to jump higher.

The world high jump record holder neither drinks, smokes, nor goes out with girls. His obsession is to better his record of 2.38 metres (7ft 9¾in) and become the first man to pass the 2.40m (7ft 10½in) mark.

"It is too soon for me to be interested in girls, but later maybe, we'll have to see," he said. "For the moment I have to concentrate entirely on reaching my objective of 2.40m and I feel I will achieve it in the not too distant future.

Zhu has already set two new world records this year, first overtaking the three-year-old record held by Gerd Wessig of East Germany by jumping 2.37m in Peking on June 11 and then beating his record by one centimetre in the Chinese national games in Shanghai on September 22.

His next attempt on the record will come in Kuwait at the fifth Asian Championships. But his performances in major international meetings have been disappointing so far.

In the world championships in Helsinki in August, he could jump only 2.29m to finish third. He puts that down to "my lack of experience of top-level competition".

According to his trainer, Hu Hongfei: "Zhu will get even better as he gets older, as jumpers achieve their best results between the ages of 20 and 24. He is the youngest and the fastest of the world's big jumpers, and his speed, which is his real strong point, will increase still further."

The youngest of five children, Zhu suffered from chronic bronchitis as a child and appeared unlikely to excel at sports. But by the age of 10 he stood 4ft 10in tall, which earned the nickname of "Beanpole" at school and brought him to the attention of Huo.

"I had to persuade his mother to let him come and train as she was afraid her youngest son might hurt himself during the exercises," Hu recalled. His faith in Zhu's ability and 10 years of dedication have been rewarded. "I think of him as my son and not just as a superb champion. I spend more time with him than his own father."

According to Hu, there are several other high jumpers in China capable of following in Zhu's footsteps, notably his other protégés, Liu Yunpeng and Cai Shu, both a year older than Zhu, who have already jumped 2.25m and 2.29m.

Zhu's world record has not opened the door to privileges like owning a car or having a private apartment. According to Hu, Zhu lives on a student grant and does not receive a salary, "just the occasional payment".



Zhu pictured in training at Helsinki

RACING: DICKINSON GIVES WINCANTON A MISS

Lull before the Saturday storm

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Michael Dickenson, the leading trainer under National Hunt rules last season, decided yesterday not to run either Bregawn or Wayward Lad in today's Terry Biddlecombe Challenge Trophy at Wincanton after all. But this represents only a momentary lull in his plan. The storm will really break on Saturday when Wayward Lad State Case Captain John Ashley House Righthand Man and The Mighty Mac will be sent to either Worcester or Wetherby. None will go to Ascot, though, which will come as a relief to their rivals.

Last year's King George VI Steeplechase winner Wayward Lad travels to worcester for the Worcestershire Steeplechasee along with State Case objective is the Sir Ken Novices Hurdle. Captain John, who was runner-up to Bregawn in both the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup and the Cheltenham Gold Cup, will run in the Charlie Hall Memorial Pattern Steeplechase at Wetherby along with Ashley House and Righthand Man.

Half an hour earlier The Mighty Mac, who made such an impression at Newbury last Friday, runs in the Emerdale Farm Handicap Steeplechase. Badsworth Bor, who won the two-mile championship at Cheltenham last March, will only reappear in the Associated Tyre Specialists Handicap Steeplechase if rain falls in Yorkshire in appreciable quantity by declaration time on Friday.

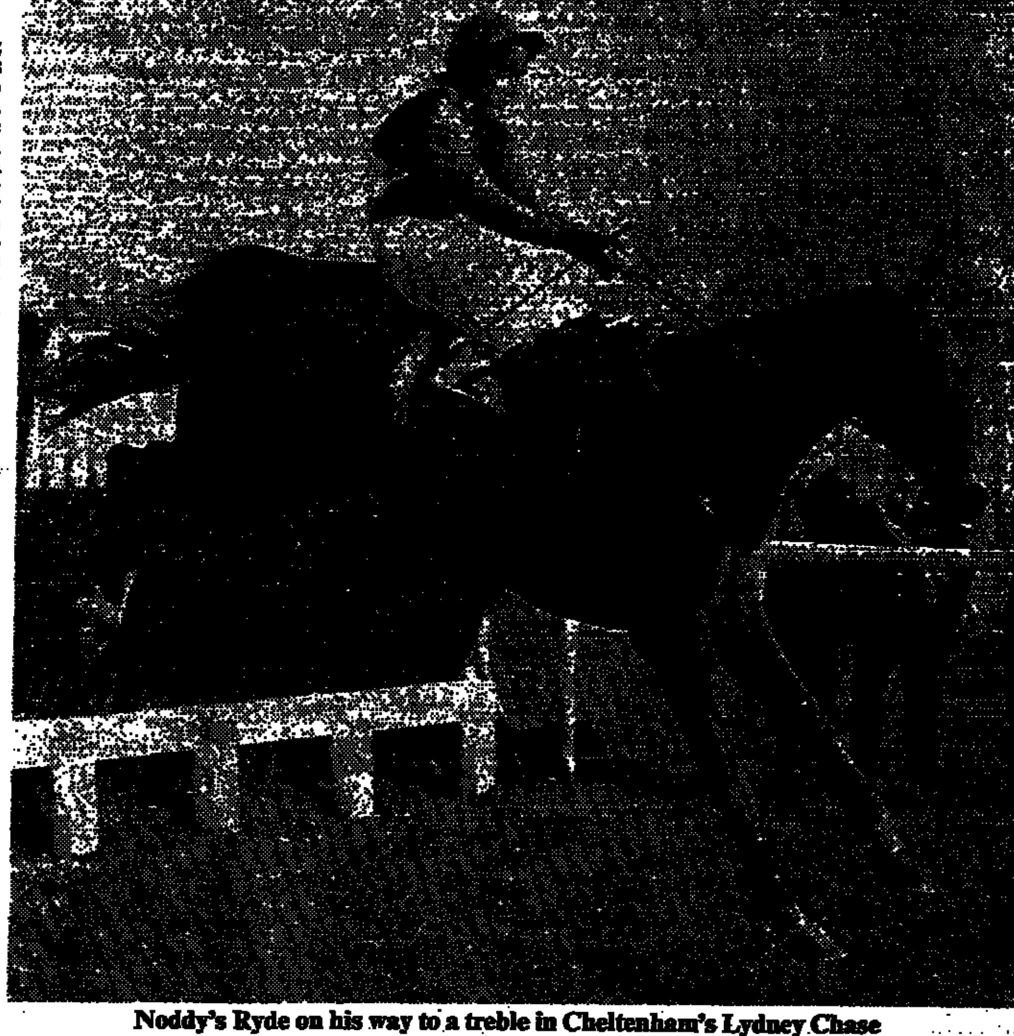
Plans for Silver Buck and bregawn are less clear but each will have a race before the Edward Hanmer Memorial Steeplechase and the Hennessy which are their first main objectives respectively.

Yesterday at Cheltenham three amateur riders – Jim Wilson, George Mernagh and John White – stole the show with Dermot Browne, for once taking a back seat. Riding Marnik in the B J Angell Amateur Riders Steeplechase, Browne suffered a rare setback. Marnik had every hance but was put firmly in his place by Master Davenport who had given George Mernagh his first winning ride in this country at the previous meeting. There was certainly much to like about the way Mernagh galvanised Master Davenport again yesterday.

Jim Wilson has enjoyed many triumphs at Cheltenham, his local course, notably whin winning the Gold Cup on Little Owl, and the Coral Golden Hurdle Final on Willie Wumpkins. Those wins apart, few will have given him more pleasure than winning the first division of the Behrens Novices Hurdle yesterday on Wearmouth, who is owned by his wife Melinda and trained by his mother-in-law Jane. Wearmouth was Melinda's first winner and it coincided fortuitously with their daughter Fiona's second birthday.

Peter Hinchliff must have felt that his racing world was falling apart at the seams whin his two previous horses Ten Dollars More and Our Balloo doed within days of each other a couple of years ago. His compensation has been the success of Celtic Ryde's young brother Noddy'd Ryde, who has now won three steeplechased in a row. Noddy's Ryde looks set to enjoy yet more success and so too does Irish amateur John White, who looked a very accompliched young rider when winning the Audi Volkswagen Handicap Hurdle for Nicky Henderson on Lion Hill.

Now that Dickenson has decided against sending any of his stars to Wincanton today, the Terry Biddlecombe Trophy is totally at the mercy of Brown Chamberlin who will not need to be even at his best to cope with Ambremont and Lord John. Dickie Murray (1.0) and Park Rainbow (1.30) also look likely winners for Fred Winter at the popular Somerset course.



Noddy's Ryde on his way to a treble in Cheltenham's Lydney Chase

Easterby hurdler flops at 6–1 on

Sula Bula started 6-1 on for the Longtown Hurdle at Newcastle yesterday and caused a major shock when he trailed in eight lengths behind Selborne Record, who was completing a double for trainer Harry Bell. The favourite disputed the lead until three out but then rapidly lost his place. Peter Easterby, trainer of Sula Bula said: "He was never going well. Sula Bula suffered a bit of back trouble last year and it could be a reoccurence of that."

Matin Berry, who partnered Selbourne Record (7-1), was landing only the ninth winner of his career and the third this season. Harry Bell, whose Hawick stable is in great form with twenty winners so far this season, said: "I did not think my horse had any chance of beating Sula Bula today."

Beamwam sparked off the Bell double when taking the Kielder Chase by four lengths from Stand Back. John J O'Neill, landing his thirty-sixth winner of season, took over two out after Stand Back had made an error. "Now he should win a good race," Bell said after Beamwam had landed his sixth success of the season. Ryeman, trained by Peter Easterby, started 5-4 favourite but finished last.

Kudos became a possible runner for the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury on November 26 when slamming Why Forget by four lengths in the John Eustace Smith Trophy. David Dutton, who was partnering his first winner since becoming a father last week, pushed Kudos into the lead at the twelfth. Kudos was backed from 7-1 to 11-2.

Robert Gray, a dairy farmer from Gateshead, saddled his first winner since getting his full licence when Thoibell Arch swept by 10 lengths from El Djem in the first division the novice hurdle.

● John Francome, who took a heavy fall from Neat at Huntingdon, last Saturday, has had to give up the ride on Brown Chamberlin at Wincanton today. Ben de Haan takes over from Francome

Warwick

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.30 LONGBRIDGE STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: maidens: £552: 5f) (18 runners)

1	2304	BYDAR (B) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 9-0	T Ives	10
2	000	DETAILS GALORE (S Squires) K Brassey 9-0	S Perks	7
3	000004	FIGHTING JIMMY (K Hutt) D Wilson 9-0	B Raymond	6
4	002	SALAWA (Dr C Norman-Williams) I Walker 9-0	P Colquhoun	1
5	0	WINDY RED (M Brittain) D Plant 9-0	M Wigham	3
6	000000	YOU'RE SO VAIN (B) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

2.0 WOODLOES PARK STAKES (3-y-o: maiden fillies: £552: 1m) (17)

[illegible]

2.30 CROMPTON HANDICAP (selling: £708: 1m 2f 170yds) (9)

[illegible]

2 Mopsy Lovejoy, ... 14 Quiet Style, ...

3.0 BUTTS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,001: 1m 4f 52yds) (13)

[illegible]

9-2 Violet Bouquet, ... Barney Miller, ...

3.30 JURY STREET HANDICAP (£976: 5f) (20)

[illegible]

9-2 Cheri Berry, ... Wade, 12 Hereford ...

4.0 LONGBRIDGE STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: maidens: £552: 5f) (15)

8	400000	RUN RIOT (B) (A Lansley) J Wightman 9-0	E Hide	9
11	60000	DOLLAR DREAMER (P Nelson) G Hunter 8-11	W Newnes	15
13	000000	HEAVENLY PRIDE (H Ford) G Blum 8-11	–	3
14	030000	JONESEE (B) (E Weinstein) A Jarvis 8-11	G Duffield	1
15	040000	LABOOSHA (Mrs P Gilbert) J Gilbert 8-11	–	6
17	0000	LAKSHMI LADY (R Price) R Holder 8-11	R Curant	14
19		MIZPAH (T Oxley) A Jarvis 8-11	P Cook	11
22	020000	PETER'S KIDDIE (G A Farndon Ltd) R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	8
23	000	RICKI LEE (F Markland) D McCain 8-11	R Cochrane	2
24		TRY TIFFANY (Tedwood Ltd) R Baker 8-11	R Fox	5

4-6 Passing Storm, 6 Bold Blaize, 8 Jonesee, 10 Mizpah, 12 Run Riot, 14 Peter's Kiddie, Royal Academy Arms, 20 Heavenly Pride, Laboosha, Ricki Lee, 25 others.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.30 Tahiche. 2.0 Ice Galaxie. 2.30 Highland Rossie. 3.0 Valediction. 3.30 Over The Rainbow. 4.0 Passing Storm.

Wincanton

1.0 NAILSWORTH CHASE (Novices: £1,633: 2m 5f) (20 runners)

1	0-211	GLAMOUR SHOW J Gifford 7-12-0	R Rowe
4	1-410	IT'S ONLY A JOKE T Forster 5-11-9	H Davies
5	421f	METELA R Pocock 7-11-9	P Richards
7	0/0f-u	BALLYCARN L Kennard 8-11-4	–
11	0f-04	BENI M Pipe 7-11-4	P Leach
12	22-32	BLACK ROD N Mitchell 8-11-4	Mr D Sherwood

[illegible]

1.30 SHERBOURNE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,500: 2m) (12)

[illegible]

2.0 WINCANTON GROUP CHASE (Handicap: £3,315: 3m 1f) (7)

[illegible]

2.30 TERRY BIDDLECOMBE CHASE (£2,950: 2m 5f) (3)

[illegible]

3.0 NETHER WALLOP HURDLE (Div I: novices: £633: 2m 6f) (14)

[illegible]

3.30 NETHER WALLOP HURDLE (Div II: novices: £622: 2m 6f) (14)

14	000-0	JUST PEG J Edwards 7-10-10	N Madden
15	f0-30	MELDON LADY T Hallett 5-10-10	B Wright
17	0-p00	ROSE LEE J Needham 9-10-10	C McSharry 7
18	u-030	SKYTRAIN JETSET J Bukovets 4-10-10	B de Haan
19	020-0	SWEET KOE J Brennan 8-10-10	G McCourt
21	0-000	TRUE MINSTREL H Handel 7-10-10	Miss H Handel 7
22	00-00f	WESTERN HERO B Langley 4-10-10	–
25	430-0	TAI SING KUNG C N Williams 4-10-5	J Moran

4-5 Catch Phrase, 3 Meldon Lady, 7 Quite Hot, 8 Carford Ginger, 10 Highem Hill, 12 Tai Sing Kung, 14 others.

Wincanton selections

By Michael Phillips

1.0 Dickie Murray. 1.30 Park Rainbow. 2.0 Another Duke. 2.30 Brown Chamberlin. 3.0 Barzini. 3.30 Catch Phrase.

Southwell

1.15 BOTTESFORD CHASE (novices: £799: 3m 110yd) (9 runners)

2	1343	PRETTY LASS R Woodhouse 6-11-6	N Doughty
4	20-00	FINE DRAINAGE D Wintle 6-10-9	A Walten 7
5	04	FINE LINE W Francis 6-10-9	R Crank
9	00-p0	PANBOY LAD T Bill 6-10-9	S J O'Neill
15	b234	IVORY CREST P O'Connor 5-10-7	–
16	00-0f	WINSOR BOND P Cundell 5-10-7	A Brown
		WOODLANDS GENSET P Pritchard 5-10-7	P Dever 7

[illegible]

1.45 KINOULTON HURDLE (selling: £575: 2m) (15)

[illegible]

2.15 BINGHAM CHASE (handicap: £1,345: 3m 110yd) (8)

[illegible]

2.45 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (novices: £1,064: 2m) (9)

[illegible]

3.15 EAST BRIDGFORD CHASE (handicap: £1,060: 2m 74yd) (15)

[illegible]

3.45 LOWDHAM HURDLE (handicap: £1,184: 2m 4f) (18)

12	3222	TARSUS J Harris 4-10-8	[illegible]
14	040-0	MOUNTAIN MAN R Brazington	[illegible]
15	0/000	BALI GEORGE Mrs K Coutman	[illegible]
16	00pp/	ATRAMIO O Brennan 9-10-2	[illegible]
18	0-222	OPTIMUM (B) R Fisher 5-10-2	[illegible]
20	2000	GRAFTY GREEN D Dale 5-10-0	[illegible]
21	0004-	HUNTLESS R Jackson 5-10-0	[illegible]
23	041p/	DOWN TO ME H Westbrook 5-10-0	DOUBTFUL
27	2-012	KASHILL H O'Neill 5-10-0	[illegible]
29	0-020	CASHED IN K White 7-10-0	S Jobar

3 Optimum, 4 Gathabawn, 5 Tarsus, 6 Covent Garden, 8 Sandmoor Court, 10 Go Metric, 12 others.

Southwell selections

By Michael Phillips

1.15 Pretty Lass. 1.45 My Danny Boy. 2.15 The Coplow. 2.45 Chuckbuck. 3.15 Relkester, 3.45 Optimum.

Cheltenham

Going: firm.

1.30 BEHRENS HURDLE (Div I: novices: £1,488: 2m)

WEARMOUTH b bg by Pitcairn – Pyracantha (Mrs M Wilson) 7-11-5 ... Mr A J Wilson (7-1) 1
Sandwalker ... S Morshead (Evens Fav) 2
Cream ... W Smith (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £7.10. Places: £1.90, £1.10, £1.30. DF: £6.90, Mrs T Pilkington at Stow-on-the-Wold. 2l, 15l. Major Gamble (20-1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.0 LYDNEY CHASE (Novices: £3,700: 2m)

NODDY' RYDE ch g by Tom Noddy – Rydewell (P Hinchliff) 6-11-6 ... N Doughty (4-9 fav) 1
Monza ... R Rowe (5-2) 2
Ring-Lou ... N Madden (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.40. DF: £1.80. G Richards at Greystoke. 15l, 7l. Whittington (50-1) 4th. 4 ran.

2.35 AUDI VOLKSWAGEN AFTER SALES HURDLE (handicap: £2,383: 3m 1f)

LION HART ch g by Lion – Pigeon Hill (Capt P Percy) 9-11 ... Mr J White (7-1) 1
Atataho ... S Smith Eccles (7-2) 2
New Note ... B Powell (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.30. Places: £2.00, £1.40, £2.30. DF: £15.80. N Henderson at Lambourn. 2½, 4l. Ever-So-Sure (25-1) 4th Breac Ban (2-1 fav). 11 ran. NR: Thomond Prince.

3.10 W G CRAVEN CHASE (Handicap: £5,890: 2m 4f)

ST ALEZAN ch g by St Columbus – Alex M (Lord Coventry) 6-11-7 ... P Scudamore (8-11 fav) 1

TOTE: Win: £1.40. M Tate, at Kidderminster. 2 ran. NR: Maori Venture. Finished alone.

3.45 B J ANGELL CHASE (Handicap: amateurs: £3,199: 3m)

MASTER DAVENPORT b g by Hot Brandy – Acacilla (J Webber) 11-11-11 ... G Mernagh (11-1) 1
Marnik ... D Browne (1-3 fav) 2
Lucky Call ... C O'Toole (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £9.60. DF: £3.30. J Webber, at Banbury. 2l, 12l. Doctor Fitz (15-2) 4th. 4 ran.

4.15 BEHRENS HURDLE (Div II: novices: £1,444: 2m)

GRATIFICATION br g by Gala Performance – Bright Record (Mrs B Samuel) 6-11-5 ... B de Haan (1-4 fav) 1
Harford ... R Crank (13-2) 2
Blonde Bombshell ... K Mooney (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.20. DF: £1.70. F Winter at Lambourn. 2l, 6l. Smokescreen (8-11) 4th. 4 ran. PLACEPOT: £205.90.

STATE OF GOING: Cheltenham: firm. Newcastle: good to firm. Tomorrow. Wincanton: good to firm. Southwell: good to firm. Warwick: good.

Newcastle

Going: good to firm

1.15 SIMONBURN HURDLE (Div I: novices: £734: 2m 120yd)

THORBELL ARCH br g, by Tarboosh – Larch (R Gray) 4-11-0 ... S Charlton (8-1) 1
El Djem ... J J O'Neill (9-2) 2
Run Over ... Mr P Hughes (11-4) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £2.10, £2.10, £1.80. DF: £6.70. R Gray at Gateshead. 10l, 10l. Parsells 4th. Middleton Lottery (9-4 fav). 12 ran. NR: On The Spot.

1.45 KIELDER CHASE £1,418: 2m 4f)

BEAMWAM br g, by Bing II – Caranta Lady (I Clements) 5-10-8 ... J J O'Neill (13-8) 1
Stand Back ... K Jones (9-2) 2
Broken Speech ... C Hawkins (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.20. Places: £1.10, £2.00. DF: £2.80. C Bell at Hawick. 4l, 1½l. Ryeman (5-4 fav) 4th. 5 ran.

2.15 LONG TOWN HURDLE (£822: 2m 120yds)

SELBORNE RECORD ch g, by Record Run – Flatter (Selborne Eng Co Ltd) 5-10-10 ... M Berry (7-1) 1
Sula Bula ... Mr T Easterby (1-6 fav) 2
Carpenter's Way ... T G Davies (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.20. DF: £1.80. C H Bell at Hawick, 8l, dist. 5 ran. NR: Allten Glazed.

2.45 JOHN EUSTACE SMITH CHASE (handicap: £2,131: 3m)

KUDOS b g by Barbary Chief – Border Trinket (J Blundell) 8-10-3 ... D Dutton (11-2) 1
Why Forget ... J J O'Neill (9-4 fav) 2
Midnight Love ... G Bradley (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £6.40. Places: £2.70, £1.80 DF: £7.90. J Blundell at Grimsby. 4l, 15l. Imperial Black (7-2) 4th. 7 ran. Non-runner: Sharpehod.

3.15 FALSTONE CHASE (novices: £1,471: 3m)

GEARY'S COLD ROLLED b g by Kambalda – Vatsera (D Pike) 6-11-7 ... G Bradley (3-1) 1
Titan Wood ... R Earnshaw (8-11 fav) 2
Weeunimpaired ... Mr C Storey (100-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.60. Places: £1.50, £1.30, £6.50. DF: £2.60. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. 10l, 15l. Count Vronsky (12-1) 4th. 11 ran. Non-runner: Jimbrook.

3.45 SIMONBURN HURDLE (Div II: novices: £742: 2m 120yds)

VILLAGE SCENE br c by Blakeney – Hayloft (W A Stephenson) 4-11-7 ... G W Gray (5-4 fav) 1
Grey Line ... D Dutton (7-2) 2
David Goliath ... Mr T Easterby (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.60, £2.50, £2.60. DF: £4.60. W A Stephenson at Bishop Auckland. 8l, 2½. Frosty Touch (8-1) 4th, 10 ran.

Official scratchings. All engagements (dead): Hallwidin, Astuda.

'Fifth' acceptors

FIGHTING FIFTH HURDLE: Allten Glazed, Cardinal Flower, Conaught River, Ekbalco, Gainsay, Gaye Brief, High Old Time, Little Bay, Mayhem, Mess Kid, Migrator, Quistador, Retribution, Sula Bula, The Foodbroker, Very Promising, Welsh Diamond. To be run at Newcastle, November 12.

● England will be represented in the Washington DC International at Laurel on November 12 by the Dubai Champion Stakes winner Cormorant Wood. The International is the third leg of the American Triple Crown, and if the Arc winner All Along follows up her Rothman's International success by taking the turf classic at Aquaduct this week-end, she will be in line for the one million dollar bonus to be given to any horse winning all three

● We regret again that because of a dispute at the Exchange Telegraph Company our racing results are still incomplete.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Warwick: 1.30 Bydar, You're So Vain, Light Angle; 2.00 Khloud; 3.30 Foll 'Em; 4.00 Run Riot.

Why the best may be yet to come

Cavalier Cecil leaves us waiting for the stilton and port



If Benjamin Franklin's observation is true that at 20 years of age, the will reigns; at 30, the wit; and at 40, the judgment, why question the decision of Henry Cecil, that racehorse trainer extraordinaire, who at the age of 40 has chosen to publish his autobiography, *On the Level* (Harrap, £8.50)?

Cecil is at the peak of a glittering career that in 14 years has produced four championships, over 1,000 winners and £5m in prize money, although as yet no Derby winner. Inevitably, his amusing and informative story is incomplete – it lacks a satisfacatory rounding-off, like stilton and port after the main meal.

He preferred, he said, to put pen to paper while he could still remember his tales, instead of waiting 20 years by when senility might have crept in. By that time, he added, few would want to read it in any case.

Cecil trades in humour as well as horses. He is the master of the one-liner. Tall, with trendy clothes and Alain Delon looks, he enriches the racing scene, standing out in a crowded paddock alongside the regimental tweeds, brogues and battered trilbies.

A non-conformist, perhaps, but racing's cavalier champion has earned the establishment's respect: his list of owners reads like *Debrett*.

His early years were difficult. Rohays Cecil, his mother, lost a husband and two brothers during the last war and was left to raise four small sons before marrying Captain Sir Cecil Boyd-Rochfort, a formidable man who trained horses at Freemason Lodge, Newmarket.

Unhappy school days were relieved only by carefree holidays at Crathes Castle in Kincardineshire. Having failed the entrance examination to Eton, Henry and his twin brother, David, were dispatched to Canford where they spent five years that were "neither memorable, nor particularly enjoyable".

After leaving school the two Cecils worked at Lord Derby's Woodland Stud where they formed a close friendship with "Tote" Cherry-Downes, now a successful bloodstock agent. Periods at Mme Jean Couturie's stud, the Hara du Mesnil, near Le Mans, and Newmarket's Equine Research Station gave Henry Cecil a grounding in horsemanship. Later he worked in the United States and Canada before returning to do a one-year course at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

His education completed, Cecil became assistant trainer to his stepfather (Uncle Cecil) in 1964. Soon he was united with another powerful racing family when marrying Julie Murless, whose father, Sir Noel, trained at Warren Place.

Cecil set up as a trainer in 1969 and the thrill of his first winner, Celestial Cloud, was poignantly described: "There were tears rolling down my cheeks as I stood at the end of the drive, waiting for Julie. When at last she appeared, smiling from ear to ear, I simply jumped with joy as she drove up to me, hooting all the way. The thrill of knowing I had trained my first winner is something I will never, never forget."

When Sir Noel retired in 1976, Cecil, at a generous price, was able to acquire Warren Place. It is a family home he loves, where roses bloom, his two children play and animals abound.

Now, at the crossroads of his career, this sensitive and talented man intends to cut down on his huge stable string. Next season it will be 140 horses instead of 155, a small reduction only because of the retention of many senior horses.

"I'm cutting back my two-year-old intake to 60, instead of 90. That doesn't mean we will be less competitive, just more selective. I'll have to think about knocking down a few boxes, otherwise Warren Place will look like a ghost town," he joked.

Cecil carries the stresses of modern racing well. "In the years to come I don't want to gad about as I used to. The stable is no problem, I can manage that. It's the travelling that is the bind. The sales, particularly, are so hectic.

"At Keeneland this year, out of an original entry of 2,000, we whittled our requirements down to just eight. It was the same at the Highflyer Sales at Newmarket – just four. Unfortunately, because they stood out, everybody wanted them, too. I was the underbidder for one at nearly £1.6m. It's frightening. All right, the colt was well bred, but he might be useless. We used to reckon on between £20,000 and £60,000 as a good working price for a horse; now £40,000 is considered cheap."

What of the Arab influence? Cecil believes the situation will settle down shortly. "I'll be training 22 horses for the Maktoum family next season, including the Derby runner-up, Carlingford Castle, and there are some nice young horses among them. But just because you are training for the Arabs, you must not push aside your other owners. After all, the Arabs might be gone tomorrow." What does concern Cecil is that so many new owners coming into racing are doing it for commercial gain not for the sport itself.

Discussing his training methods, he did not accept the criticism that he was hard on his two-year-olds. "Some two-year-olds do not train on into decent three-year-olds, so you have to make hay while the sun shines. Remember, too, it is a lot easier to win a top two-year-old race, even the Futurity, than the big group three-year-old races. They are so competitive."

Cecil regretted running Trojan Fen, who finished third in the Royal Lodge Stakes," He went over the top so suddenly, overnight in fact. But he will bounce back next year."

Of Vacarme, who was unexpectedly beaten in the Middle Park Stakes: "He is a horse of peaks. He wasn't happy, tucked in behind on the rails in the Newmarket race and next season we will run him differently, making more use of him in his races."

Cecil is much more hopeful that Precocious, Lady Tavistock's unbeaten colt, will be fit after a knee injury to contest the big sprints. "He is very good and has a big future." Alleging, Condrillac and Claude Monet, too, should go into the notebook as lightly-raced colts with potential.

Cecil is optimistic about next year. "I've got a strong team. It could be a vintage year." But if Cecil does saddle his first Derby winner how about a supplement to his half-finished story?

Dick Hinder

CRICKET

Pakistan win with spin

Whyalla (Reuter) – Abdul Qadir, the leg spinner, swiftly made his mark on Pakistan's tour of Australia with a match-winning five for 15 in a one-day match here yesterday.

Qadir, on his first appearance and free of recent muscle stiffness in his back, helped to skittle a South Australian Country XI for 92, and the Pakistanis gained their first tour win by nine wickets.

Javed Miandad, the acting captain, hit an unbeaten 61 with some typically wristy strokeplay as the Pakistanis reached the modest target in the second match of their tour in 26 overs. The fast-medium bowlers, Tahir Naqqash, Rashid Khan and Azim Hafeez, made the inroads before Qadir's mixture of leg breaksand googlies ,sent the country side plunging from 68 for three to 79 for eight. Mohammad Nazir, the off sinner, ended the innings by taking the last two wickets.

Miandad, who sedately put on 43 for the first wicket with Qasim Omar, increased the tempo by attacking the spinners and completed victory by dominating an unfinished second wicket pertnership of 52 with Mohsin Khan.

SCORES: South Australian Country XI 92 (Abdul Qadir 5 for 15); Pakistanis 95 for 1 (Javed Miandad 61 not out).

HOCKEY

First win in London League

By Sydney Friskin

Maidenhead 1
Oxford University 0

Maidenhead yesterday achieved their first victory of the season in the London League by defeating Oxford University in an uninspiring game. An early goal in the first decided the destiny of the three points at stake. Oxford making desperate but vain efforts to save the day.

Oxford, with five Blues in their side, were themselves eagerly seeking a win. This was their third defeat in a row, whereas Maidenhead had drawn two of the four matches they had previously played.

The match started at a lively pace with Monks, the Oxford captain, pushing the ball sensibly through the open spaces and stirring his team into activity. But while concentrating on attack Oxford left a few gaps in defence which Maidenhead were quick to perceive. A through pass by Robertson enticed Wegrzyk to accelerate and his run brought Niblett rushing out of the Oxford goal to save.

For the second time in 10 minutes the Oxford defence was caught off guard and Abbott seized the ball from just over the 25-yard line and taking on three defenders fought his way through to score for Maidenhead into an empty net.

Oxford forced two short corners, both of which came to nothing because of incorrect stopping. Their persistance in attack almost paid a dividend shortly before half time when a shot by Keohane who had gathered a centre from the right, just missed the far post.

Maidenhead looked a little more enterprising in the early minutes of the second half and came close to increasing their lead from a short corner when a strong hit by Tapman, their captain, just missed a post. The home side's hopes were raised again about midway in this period when King rushed into the circle with Abbott in close support. Niblett came out from goal to meet the challenge and a fierce scramble was brought to an end when the whistle was blown.

Oxford then redoubled their efforts and earned a short corner towards the end of the match. A well-taken shot by Monks landed on the target but it was ruled out by the umpire for being too high.

MAIDENHEAD: J Atkins; A Robertson, F Maguire, P Buggins, R Wegrzyk, D Stoolman, J Adby, N Abbott, R Tapman (captain), J King, M Clyde.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: *R Niblett (Charterhouse and New College); C Batstone (Taunton and Christ Church), R McIntyre (Kingston GS and Christ Church), *P J Ruden (Magdalen CS and Hertford), T J Monks (Devonport HS and St John's, captain), G Hayward (St Edwards, Oxford and Christ Church), *P Keohane (Chatham House and Lincoln), S Hum (Natal University and St Edmund Hall), C Quirk (Mill Hill and University), *M N Robinson (Framlingham and Lincoln), J Cheesher (Ipswich and Lincoln).

Umpires: V J Boulter and B Mackay (Southern Counties).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Kick-off 7.0 unless stated.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Sheffield United v Bolton. Second division: Notts Co. v Oldham Athletic (7.30); Port Vale v Grimsby Town.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham City v Tottenham Hotspur (2.0); Charlton Athletic v Swansea City.

EAST ANGLIAN CUP: Second round: Epping Town v Baldock Town.

BASKETBALL

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS CUP: Second round, first leg: Sunderland v Bosna Sarajevo (7.30).

SNOOKER

State Express world team classic (Reading).

POINT TO POINT

Hunters get £100,000 title series

By Ian Reid

Sponsorship of a new national point-to-point championship, the Audi Grand Prix de Chasse, which will be worth more than £100,000 was launched at Cheltenham yesterday.

There will be 20 qualifying adjacent hunt races, one at least in each of the 14 point-to-point areas. The first three horses to finish will be elegible for the final, a 3 mile Hunter Steeplechase with £5,000 added, to be run at Sandown Park on Friday, April 27. Travel allowances of up to £225 will be available for horses running in the final.

The conditions have been framed to favour the true point-to-pointer. Horses must not have won a race under rules, apart from a hunter steeplechase, since February 1, 1982. Winners of hurdle races or steeplechases after January, 1984 are penalized but horses which have not won a steeplechase are allowed 5lb.

Organizing hunts are to receive funds for the promotion of their meetings. In addition Audi have provided the Point-to-Point Secretaries' Association with a £5,000 bursary, to be used to widen the scope of the association's services.

IN BRIEF





Walker steps up

Auckland (Reuter) – John Walker, New Zealand's 1976 Olympic Games 1,500 metres champion and former world record holder, aims to run in the 5,000 metres at the 1984 games in Los Angeles. Walker, aged 31, who has been eclipsed by the British triumvirate of Ovett, Coe and Cram in recent years, said: "I'm virtually going into the unknown. Although I ran the fastest debut 5,000 metres time ever (13min 20.07sec) in London in 1981, I have made a horrible mess of my other two attempts over the distance."

BOXING: Tony Sibson, the British middleweight who is ranked fourth in the world by the World Boxing Council, may be matched with Bobby Czyz, aged 21, of the United States, early next year. Czyz, who has lost only one of his 22 professional fights, stopped Bill Medei, his fellow American in the fourth round of a scheduled 10-round bout in Atlantic City on Tuesday night.

RUGBY UNION: Unbeaten Leicester have made two changes for Saturday's visit to Saracens. Malcolm Foulkes-Arnold returns to the second row after missing four matches with a rib injury and the wing, Rory Underwood comes in for Barry Evans, who is unavailable.

also on page 21

Public Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF ASTON
MANAGEMENT CENTRE
FINANCE & ACCOUNTING SUBJECT GROUP
LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING

As part of the continuing development of the University of Aston Management Centre as one of the UK's leading business schools, the Centre wishes to make an appointment in the above area. The Centre operates at postgraduate, post-experience and undergraduate levels, as well as pursuing a vigorous programme of research activities, and it houses a specially funded SSRC Doctoral Programme. Applications are invited from qualified graduate accountants with teaching and research backgrounds or relevant practical experience.

The successful candidate will be expected to play an active part in research as well as teaching and contributing to course development in the Management Centre.

The Finance and Accounting Subject Group, headed by Professor E. W. Davis, provides a significant input into integrated degree programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. In addition to mainstream courses in Financial and Management Accounting, specialist options are taught in Business Finance, Taxation and Treasury Management. In the research group, members are presently undertaking contract research programmes in the organisation of management accounting and treasury management systems in UK companies.

Appointment will be made for a period of three years initially with the possibility of renewal or a move to a continuing appointment. Initial salary will be within and up to the maximum of the range £7,190 to £14,125 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Staff Officer (quoting Ref: 575/2), University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET Tel: 021-359 3611 Ext. 4584.

Closing date for the receipt of applications is 25th November, 1983.

The largest Management Centre in the UK.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
requires an
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
to work on *China and some South East Asian countries*

The Executive Assistant is primarily responsible for liaising with Amnesty International's adoption groups around the world to provide information relating to Amnesty International's human rights concerns in the area. Background knowledge and an interest in the area are required. Fluent English essential, knowledge of Chinese and French would be a definite advantage for this post.

The Executive Assistant must be able to type and be fully self-servicing. Salary £8,053.43 per annum (index-linked).

For a detailed job specification and application form send a s.a.e. to the Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ, or telephone 01-833 1771, ext. 5144/5147.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: November 11, 1983.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

COMPUTER/INTERNAL AUDIT SPECIALISTS
BANK ACCOUNTANT
EACH TO £14k

City bank requires grad AIB's and/or well exp bank computer audit specialists, age 23/28, with knowledge of bank computer applications, an appreciation of programming, auditing techniques, DP operations and control requirements. Involves some travel – New York, Hong Kong and Singapore. Low cost mortgage and benefits.

Contact John Philip-Smith, FCA, *HARRISON & WILLIS LTD,* 39 Albemarle Street, W1. 01-629 4463 (24 hrs)

IVS
VACANCIES IN THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

BOTSWANA
Youth & Community Worker; TEFL Advisers for Primary Schools; Maths & English Teachers for community secondary schools; Coordinator for Pit Latrine Project; Librarian; Food Technologist; Water Technicians.

LESOTHO
Water Engineer.

SWAZILAND
Carpentry Instructor; Hatchery Manager; Agriculture Teachers & Instructors; Coordinator for Agricultural Cooperative; Coordinator for Workcamps Association.

MOZAMBIQUE
(minimum 2 years post qualification work experience).
Agriculturalists; Foresters; Agricultural Engineers; Water Engineers; Sawmill Managers/Technicians; Skilled Artisans e.g. Fitters, Welders, etc., Building Supervisors; Topographers; Economists; Planners; Architects; Accountants; EFL & Science Teachers; Doctors; Nurse-Tutors; Medical Laboratory Technicians.
Also Maths, English, Technical Drawing Teachers at secondary level, EFL for Primary/Middle School to teach at the International School in Maputo.
2 year contracts including modest living allowance and flights.
Regret no funding available for dependants.
Write for details including a short c.v. and s.a.e. to: International Voluntary Service, T1, 53 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 6YL.

V.A.T.

An International firm of Chartered Accountants requires an Assistant Manager to be responsible directly to Senior Manager of its expanding VAT section.

The principal duties of the successful candidate will be to assist in the continued rapid development of the firm's VAT consultancy services and the training of personnel.

Applicants should write giving full details of previous experience to:

Box 1384H The Times

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
S London **c £9,000**

A rapidly expanding catering supplies company (to £2m) seeks an enthusiastic and experienced accounts person, aged up to 30 years, to assist with an increasing work-load. Initially responsible for day-to-day accounting up to monthly trial balance, every encouragement will be given to develop your accounting ability to the full. A flexible attitude, combined with a sense of humour and a willingness to achieve results is called for. A driving licence would be an asset and, due to food regulations, non-smokers preferred.

Contact Patrick Donnelly on 01-222 1181, quoting ref TT/3,
The Finance Index Ltd, Recruitment Consultants, 11 Palmer Street, SW1.

La crème de la crème

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY required for Nuffield Professor of Child Health. Varied duties, including some clinical work. Good shorthand and typing essential. Previous medical or University experience an advantage. Salary according to age and experience within the range £7,346 to £8,348 per annum (inclusive of London Weighting). Five weeks leave per annum. Annual season ticket loan scheme available.

Applications including details of age, qualifications and experience and the names of two referees should be sent by 11 November 1983 to:

Miss Janet Keeble, Assistant Secretary (203971), Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH, from whom further details may be obtained.
(Telephone: 01-242 9789).

Leading Management Selection Consultancy
PA/SECRETARY £8,000

A linchpin job in one of the leading management selection consultancies.

A high level of involvement in the business together with a good standard of secretarial ability including audio typing. No shorthand. Preferably early 20s with 'A' levels or a degree.

Unflappable competence and agreeable personality essential.

Ring Georgina Bennett 01-493 6106.

Georgina Bennett Recruitment, 11 Maddox Street, London W1R 9LE

PA TO CHAIRMAN 30-35 – c £9,500

A busy, involved position assisting the senior executive of an international finance group. Our client seeks a mature, confident PA, with a flair for organisation and administration and sound experience at senior level ideally gained in a financial environment.
Please contact

BANKING PEOPLE 588 8161

SEC/PA TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Would you like to join a small, enthusiastic ... team ... at property agency in Westminster? If so, you will be a skilled shorthand Secretary, word processor orientated. Some property experience an advantage. Salary negotiable according to age and experience.

Call Fiona McDowall on 01-834 1957
Montcalm Barlow Trust Ltd, 40 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6BM

Super Secretaries

NORTH EAST THAMES REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

PA/SECRETARY
Supplies Division

Salary: £6,667 p.a. - £8,401 p.a. (inclusive of £997 London Weighting p.a.)

The Divisional Supplies Officer is looking for a competent and adaptable Personal Assistant/Secretary with a pleasant manner. The post, which is based at 245-247 Bancroft Road, London E1 4DF, is a key secretarial position in a busy organisation responsible for obtaining the necessary goods and services for a number of Health Authorities in the North East Thames Region.

The successful applicant will have good shorthand and typing speeds and managerial ability.

For an informal discussion about the post please phone Mr. R. A. Millard on (01) 981 1211.

An application form and job description is available from the Personnel Department, North East Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR, or telephone 01-262 8011, extension 143.

Please quote reference number 4154.

Closing date: 7 November 1983.

TELEVISION COMPANY SECRETARY

Your shorthand may be rusty but if you are bright, can type well and would be interested in joining a leading television company in W1 this is a real opportunity for you to work for a Senior Executive. A starting salary of £6,300 is enhanced by the excellent benefits and exciting career prospects.

JOAN TREE AGENCY
01-499 4946
25 South Molton Street W1

SPARKLING SECRETARY £6,500
for Champagne Co, SW1

Young secretary 20+ (with some experience) and good secretarial skills for busy fun job in friendly atmosphere of successful Wine Company. You will work for the Sales Division which involves lots of telephone and client contact. Perks include free champagne.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

HEINEMANN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS
SECRETARY

An experienced Secretary is required to work for the publisher in charge of our Science and Mathematics department. Good typing and shorthand are essential.

The work of the department involves every aspect of publishing – from developing new projects to dealing with printers and publicity. The successful applicant will have the satisfaction of working in a busy creative and very friendly environment.

Please telephone Joanna Burke on 01-637 3311 for further information.

AUDIO SEC/PA

required for small Mayfair Estate Agency/Property Company. Must have attractive telephone manner, be quick witted and able to hold the fort when necessary. Salary around £7,000 per annum.

Phone 437 7592

NO SHORTHAND. – EC4. £7,000. Famous multinational business consultancy requires socially poised receptionist to work in superb Head Office, organize lunches and handle office admin. Accurate typing (40+), age 23-28. Ring 588 3535. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

BRIGHT, ENTHUSIASTIC ASSISTANT (Audio Typist) for hardworking MD of The Bucentaur Gallery, a successful Fine Art Greeting Card Co. in EC1. Good education and experience of small business important. Age 25-35. c£7,500. Tel: 01-242 7122.

ARTISTIC FLAIR? *One of London's* top Interior Design companies seeks a bright, well educated secretary to become totally involved in all aspects of their work. Good typing, some s/h and the ability to work under pressure necessary. This position offers lots of variety and scope for an enthusiastic 2nd jobber. Age 19-22. Salary £6,000. Please ring 434 4512. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

MAYFAIR. PA 25 to 30 years. Be at the centre of everything in the Head Office of leading International Co., assisting in the dept where all the Marketing decisions are made, holding the fort whilst your two Directors are travelling and giving them the perfect Secretarial back-up. 100/60. to £8,000. Ring 408 0444, Berkeley Appointments, Rec Convs.

NUMERATE AND WELL organised person required as Personal assistant to Contracts Manager of tour operator based in Hertford. Typing and fluency in French essential, other languages an advantage. Please send CV with recent photograph and indication of salary required to Contracts Manager, Canvas Holidays, Bull Plain, Hertford SG14 1DY.

CAREER PA TO £8,300. Involving only 20-30% secretarial input at top level in this professional firm. Requirements include good organising ability, admin flair, sec skills (100/50), perhaps graduate level and able to work well under pressure. Contact Sue Jones on 631 1005. Price Jamieson & Partners. Recruitment Consultants.

LEADING FASHION DESIGNER requires exceptional person for all secretarial duties. Must be young adaptable, have good typing skills and able to work as part of a small dynamic team. Phone 359 9376.

LEADING INTERNATIONAL Advertising Agency needs enthusiastic PA/Sec (100/50 skills) for dynamic team, to £7,000 with some P.R. or media exp. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARY (80/50) who's happy and bright, needed by small SW1 charity. £5,000. 01-730 5148. Jaygar Careers (Sloane Square) Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO needs sec/assistant (80/50 skills) for promotions director, interest in current affairs, to £7,500. London Town Staff Bureau 836 1994.

BARNES. Small property group requires experienced mature secretary to run office. Tel: 01-741 0857

MARKETING c £6,500. – A lively young sec is required by the Marketing Director of this famous college. Lots of fun and variety for someone with good sec skills and a warm personality. For further details phone Masterlock Recruitment Emp Agy. 491 2876.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

TOP SEC £8,500 at 23-35. Top Co. Dir. level. Top benefits. Moorgate. Imm start. Top job. Keystone Exec. Sec Div. 01-488 4746.

GERMANY TRI-LINGUAL Audio P.A. £9,000. Language Staff Agy 455-8922.

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

PERFUME HOUSE Requires sale/consultant for leading West End store. Must be experienced in perfumery. Excellent salary and commission. 01-937 3266.

La crème de la crème

AMERICAN BANK SECRETARY
£7,500–£8,500 + mortgage

We wish to recruit two bright vivacious secretaries with good skills to assist a young corporate vice president and a personnel director. Excellent career prospects.

Please contact 606 4711
DEJA VU
Recruitment Consultants

LEGAL S/H PA
£8,500 - £9,000

23-35 is the ideal age working for the snr partner of this small, busy West End practice. The work is a mixture with a bias towards conveyancing. Full PA duties. Good s/h speed essential.

Call Gary Beerman on 486 6951
STAFF INTRODUCTIONS (Rec Cons)

SYNERGY RECRUITMENT
JUNIOR OPPORTUNITIES
VERSATILE SEC to £6000

Within this small, dynamic organisation, you will be able to become involved in a function incorporating tasks usually given to more experienced staff. As you carry out a range of admin activities, you will be able to consolidate your secretarial skills in preparation for a great career as a PA. Flexibility and accurate typing at 50 wpm required. Shorthand would be and asset.

RECEPTIONIST PLUS to £5500

An unusual opportunity is offered to a young but capable person with lots of potential who is seeking a position where more is required than a standard receptionist function. Based in reception, you will become fully involved in company activities through your typing ability and through the word processing and computer training you will receive. Some audio experience would be an asset. Typing at 45 wpm required

SYNERGY
the recruitment consultancy
01-637 9533

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

required for luxury offices in Kensington. Previous switchboard experience is essential and ability to type would be useful. The successful applicant must have a good disposition and be extremely well presented and used to greeting important visitors to the offices. Salary in the region of £5,500+

Please apply to: Mr C. Eyles, CV particulars in writing only

European Investments & Developments Ltd
6 Kensington Court, London W8 5DL

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Bright secretary with good skills for M.D. of small friendly consultancy.

01-248 4254

COLLEGE SECRETARY
W1

Are you 28+, organized, good with people? Busy course co-ordination dept. needs energetic, accurate, responsible secretary, with good skills, liaison with lecturers and students, training/examining bodies on business/commercial courses. £6,500+.

Telephone 493 3408

KENSINGTON ARCHITECTS need a secretary with sh, typing and good admin ability to take care of their successful and expanding practice. 25+. c£7,500. 01-730 5148. Jaygar Careers (Sloane Square) Ltd

Sales and Marketing Appointments

MARKETING EXECUTIVE PORT SERVICES

Southern Port Services Ltd., operating as ship's agents, stevedores and hauliers in the ports of Shoreham, Newhaven and Littlehampton and as agents at Southampton, require an experienced sales executive to take over the company's marketing activity.

Candidates should have the ability to analyse the market and should have experience of shipping and related activities, including the practical problems of handling goods and quoting handling rates. They should be able to gain access to, and negotiate at senior levels.

It will be clear that we are looking for a mature and experienced person who can bring a thoroughly professional approach to the problem of marketing and produce results. We shall tailor the remunerative package accordingly.

Write enclosing personal particulars and details of commercial experience to date to:-

**The Chairman,
Southern Port Services Ltd.,
Aldrington Basin,
Portslade, Brighton,
BN4 1WA.**



PARK LANE
Europe's Premier BMW Dealership
REQUIRE A SALESPERSON

If you are motivated by hard work and higher rewards, are well educated and want to be part of a young sales team, selling one of Europe's most successful cars, we would like to meet you.

We offer a job in London's West End, 8.45 am - 6 pm five days per week, plus occasional Saturday shift working, PPP membership, 4 weeks' holiday per year, company car and commissioned based earnings. You would expect to earn in excess of £14,000 per annum.

If you are between 25-40 and can demonstrate a successful career path to-date, not necessarily in sales as full in-house training is given, telephone 01-493 1285 for an application form.

**PARK LANE LTD
56 PARK LANE
*LONDON W1Y 3DA***

SALES CHALLENGE

The Accord Sales Team really enjoy their challenging career with the fastest growing publisher of greeting cards and gift wrap in Britain today.
Our amazing growth is leading to the reorganisation of our North London territories to create a

NORTH WEST LONDON

territory covering Middlesex, NW and N postal districts. Have you some experience in the consumer selling field with the drive and energy to build on our well established base? Accord pay a good basic salary plus commission. Accord salespeople earn over £12,000 on average today. Company car and full expenses provided.
If you would like to build your sales career with a young go-ahead company, accept our challenge by calling Nick Poole on 01-354 0161.

**ACCORD PUBLICATIONS LTD,
Baldwin Terrace, London, N1 7RU.**

MARKETING ASSISTANT

Good education, market research and/or sales promotion experience plus typing ability required. *Starting salary £7,000.*
Apply in writing to:
THE SECRETARY,
THE ANGLO TAIWAN TRADE COMMITTEE
272/274 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, SW1V 1BB

QUBIT UK LTD, SURREY

A dynamic high technology company requires an effective, efficient and energetic marketing assistant. The position has open career prospects.

Please phone (0252) 331418

General Appointments

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES THAT DESERVE CLOSE ANALYSIS

Especially if you're young, bright and looking for a career move which offers excellent prospects.

You probably know that we produce a range of stylish, efficient cars and sell them with flair and excellent after-sales service. What you may not have realised is that, thanks to this, we've become one of the world's leading automobile manufacturers – with a significant presence in the U.K. We're now seeking two graduates aged 23+, who have at least 2 years' post-qualification experience and are familiar with computerised systems.

BUDGET ANALYST
Reporting to the Management Accountant, you'll be handling budgetary control analysis and feedback, plus control and production of departmental management reports. As well as relevant experience, *you must be confident, determined and able to liaise effectively* at all levels at our various locations throughout the U.K.

PARTS MARKETING ANALYST
We need you to analyse parts pricing/discount structures and optimize pricing at retail, network and trade levels to ensure sales growth. A motor industry background should be allied to sales *analysis or forecasting experience.*

Both posts are based at our West London headquarters; both offer an attractive salary and substantial benefits including a preferential loan car facility, generous holiday entitlement and a contributory pension scheme.

Like what you've seen so far? Then please write with a full C.V. and salary progression to Richard Hutchings at Renault UK Ltd., Western Avenue, Acton, London W3 0RZ.

RENAULT
The range to reward you





PROFESSIONAL TOUR ESCORTS

A deluxe U.S. tour operator catering to sophisticated American University clientele aged 50 to 70 seeks outstandingly professional tour escorts. World-wide experience necessary. German and Russian desirable. Minimum age 28. Remuneration excellent. Colour photograph and curriculum vitae to our British agents:

WILKINTOBBS LTD
CORRIE HOUSE
48/54 London Rd,
Staines TW18 4JB

EXCITING OPPORTUNITY FOR TEACHER

Opportunity to swap your infant school teaching skills for a family trip on our yacht, through the Mediterranean onto the Caribbean, plus or minus 18 months. Two children aged 6 and 4. Please reply with full CV, references and photograph to.

YACHT OPPORTUNITIES
16 Amesbury Crescent,
Hove, East Sussex,
BN3 5RD

RESEARCH ASSISTANT Graduate with fluent French plus German or Italian to join consultancy specialising in computering and telecommunications field. Must have relevent experience to £8,500. Ring 01-493 8824. Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Rec Cons).

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST Golf Club requires a Secretary. Applicants, who must be prepared to provide their own accommodation, should write to Box 1558H The Times enclosing curriculum vitae

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT Assistant with ability to type. Write with experience and C.V. to Palmead, 144 Old Brompton Rd SW7 4NR.

SCHOOL LEAVERS for graduates required for marketing role in central London. Must know rules of chess and have outgoing personality, good communication skills. Excellent opportunity for career development within a growth company. Tel 677 1700.

ESSEX BRIGHT CONS req top agy interviewer – accy field. RMA 0245 81166.

GENERAL MANAGER – MIDDLE EAST
Construction Equipment, Automobile and Engine Distributors

Major Distributor, affiliated with Mannai Corporation of Qatar, holding the top construction equipment, automobile and engine franchises in another pleasant Middle East country outside Qatar seeks experienced General Manager. The successful candidate must have recent experience of managing a large multi-product distributorship selling through a mixed branch and dealer retail network. A knowledge of Arabic and/or French would be an advantage.

A generous package of tax-free benefits will be provided including housing, transport, educational assistance, medical cover, vacation passages, etc. *This is a permanent position on married status.*

Please send your CV with current photograph to:
Miss G A Williams, 10 Radnor Place, LONDON, W2.
Tel: 01-262 0177.

Project Control and Quality Assurance

G/C Cue **Contact Bill Offord**

This PROJECT CONTROL SYSTEM was developed by Gilbert Commonwealth and K&H Inc to be run on HP 3000, VAX 11/7XX, PRIME 50 series minicomputers. Rapid expansion means we are looking for additional staff in product support and project management consultancy. Knowledge of the host machines is important for the support roles. Experience of project work using a computerised project control system is required for the consultant post.

Quality Assurance Contact Norman Burgess

Well experienced and genuine Quality Assurance Engineers are required for an expanding programme of work involving front end QA, Quality Planning, Audit, Surveillance etc. Experience in the energy field essential. These could be permanent appointments or on negotiated contract. Work locations generally south of England but Continental locations could be possible.

Competitive salaries and terms, including private medical insurance, are offered. Write or phone for an application form to:

Gilbert Associates (Europe) Ltd,
Fraser House, London Road,
Twickenham, TW1 3ST.
Tel: (01) 891 4383



Redundant – or just looking?

Senior Managers facing the challenge of relocation are invited to redefine their personal objectives with the help of a professional career counsellor (over 18 years' experience).

We can then plan a positive course of action and carry out a systematic Job Search, tailored to suit individual needs, pinpointing unadvertised vacancies (UK and overseas) and using our many valuable contacts. Includes research, interview training, word processing, etc. Successful conclusion guaranteed plus my personal support and encouragement throughout. Fees linked to progress. Satisfied clients are our best references.

Telephone Michael Wood on
Banbury (0295) 59885
(if you are aiming for £15,000+) for an exploratory discussion without obligation.

SAS
Search and Assessment Services Ltd
23 High Street, Banbury, Oxon OX16 8EG and
1 Garrick House, Carrington St, London W1.

FIELD SUPERVISOR

Young graduate (21-24) required in December for leading camping/caravanning holiday tour operator, providing holidays in Europe.

Experience of this industry an advantage but not essential. Driving licence necessary. Fluency in French required, knowledge of German, Italian or Spanish would be an advantage. Must be prepared to spend approximately 6 months per year abroad. Write for an application form to:



Miss K. Holden, Dept. T,
Eurocamp Travel Ltd.,
Edmundson House,
Tatton Street, Knutsford,
Cheshire WA16 6BG.

HONOURS GRADUATES

LONDON/OVERSEAS **AROUND £12,500**
(AGE 24/29)

A British public company with overseas interests seeks several management trainees for a project-based development programme including visits (or residence, on realistic allowances) abroad. Job content ranges from basic market research, through secondment with associate companies and acquisitions negotiations to liaison with international sources of development aid.

Candidates must have good degrees (First or Upper Second) plus enough commercial or professional experience to know what they don't want to do. Disillusioned academics, barristers, bankers (international and merchant), trainee accountants/solicitors are all relevant examples. The key is that you must show evidence of excellence (personal and intellectual) but don't feel *trapped by your first career choice.*

For full job description write in confidence to W. T. Agar at JC&P, 104 Marylebone Lane, London W1M 5FU, showing very clearly how you meet our client's requirements, quoting 7141/T. Both men and women may apply

SKI SUPERTRAVEL
Resort Representatives required to start December

We still have vacancies for a few representatives in our top Ski resorts in France, Switzerland and Austria. Applicants must be near fluent in French or German, aged 24-30, have an outgoing personality, enjoy dealing with people and be capable of working on own initiative. Previous Skiing experience is also essential.

We are also looking for one
GERMAN SPEAKING CHALET GIRL/REPRESENTATIVE
Remuneration includes board and lodging, ski pass, ski and boot hire, travel out and back and full insurance cover. Season extends to end of April '84.

If interested please contact Miss Bailes on 01-589 5161

DIRECTOR OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

for international firm of lawyers with associated offices in 22 countries. Responsible for identifying educational and training needs and priorities, developing programmes to accommodate these needs, and assisting in the implementation of such programmes. International experience preferred but not essential.

Work location London or Chicago by negotiation.

Salary negotiable.

Please apply with CV to:

Blair Wallace Partnership Secretary.
BAKER & McKENZIE
Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, WC2B 4JP
Tel: 242 6531

Aerospace · Defence

If you're looking for a job in the Aerospace, Defence or Communications industry then contact the Specialists. Write or telephone for a free fact file and application form.

Skyquip Technical Services Ltd, 25 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9AP Tel: Winchester (0962) 69... (24 hours)

INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Job openings offered in
EUROPE
by important Belgian firm: to aeronautical
ENGINEERS
in structural calculation.
Experience required. Send CV to Box 0115L, The Times.

Sales and Marketing Appointments

Sales Director
Manchester

Pifco, a U.K. Small Appliance Company, are looking for a man who enjoys a real challenge.

There is lots of responsibility, hard work and the opportunity to build a dynamic team for the future.

The remuneration package is extremely attractive.

If you would like to explore the possibilities please write with a full personal resumé to Michael Webber, Chief Executive, Pifco Limited, Failsworth, Manchester M35 0HS.

F.M.C.G. up to £8,500 aae

Brand managing and/or cosmetics experience would *be ideal for this opportunity* as product marketing person in world famous company. If you are a marketing graduate with 2/3 years related experience please phone or write to Derek Last.

MISTPRESTIGE
(Rec Cons)
54-62 Regent St, W1
01-437 1600

£25,000 P.A. PLUS. - This is a genuine potential income ... why be content with less? If you consider yourself a salesperson take up my challenge. Telephone John Delaney 01-730 7951

هكذا من الاهمال

General Appointments

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career development

Taking business degrees

In her third article on Ways to the Top, Patricia Tisdall looks into investment in training for executive posts

Mr Robert Haslam, who became chairman of the British Steel Corporation in September, belongs to the emerging group of top British executives who have been to business school. He holds a first-class degree in coal-mining from Birmingham University, and took Henley Management College's nine-week residential general management course in 1956, when he was 33. At that time, having started as a mining engineer, he was personnel director at the National Coal Board.

Four years later, Mr Haslam moved to ICI – an organization which has always been a strong supporter of formal management training – and eventually became deputy chairman. Other distinguished Henley "old boys" include the chairmen of Kodak, the Tioxide Group and Boots. All these men feel they benefited in improved self-confidence and awareness of wider issues, from their experiences at Henley. However, they would probably have got to their present positions in any event.

Most of the participants in the Henley course are sponsored by their employers. They have already been picked out and groomed as potential star performers. There is probably little point, in term of career advancement, in individuals even *contemplating* paying the £6,000-plus fee unless they have their sights on an employer who is convinced of the value of this type of course. Many companies still have ambiguous feelings about business schools. Some are downright antagonistic. A prudent middle-ranking executive would do well to test carefully the diplomatic climate in his company before embarking on such a step.

Becoming more widely recognized by companies are the Masters degree in business studies or business administration which is now being offered by some 42 British universities. One of the first graduates to reach top executive ranks from this fairly new *stable* is Mr John Egan, who was appointed chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars in 1980 at the age of 43. Mr Egan was a member of the London Business School's first Master class in 1968.

Like those of many MBA's, Mr Egan's career spans experience, before arrived at his present position, with several companies, including Shell, General Motors and Massey Ferguson.

Most MBA students fund themselves from a combination of savings and education grants for the year or two years of full-time study needed to complete the course. The age of candidates, as well as standards, vary between different centres. But at the London Business School, which is reckoned to have stringent entry requirements, the average age is 27, and after obtaining a first degree, students will typically have had four years of practical experience in employment before going to the school.

Will the financial and other sacrifices needed to take a full-time MBA pay off? It is still too early to say, but the indications are that it probably will. An LBS survey of 242 out of the total of 1,200 who have graduated so far shows that more than 40 per cent had reached director level or above by last summer. Salaries also tend to be considerably higher after graduation than before. Considering that the first British MBA graduates are only now in their middle forties, the reesults are impresssive.

Employing women and minors

It may seem something of an anachronism that there should be any restrictions on women's working which conflicts with the general principle that men and women should be treated equally. It would be strange, too, if in times of high unemployment, when the government is committed to the ideal that those between the ages of 16 and 18 should all be given work of some sort, there were anything on the statute book which might prevent this. Both women and young persons are, however, subject to what might seem to be outdated and often unwarranted restrictions on the hours which they may lawfully be allowed to work in certain types of employment.

The Factories Act 1961 and the Shops Act 1950 both impose restrictions on the hours of work of women and young persons in some places. The Young Persons (Employment) Act 1938 also restricts the hours of work of errand or delivery boys and of young persons employed in places of public entertainment or recreation and in clubs and hotels.

In the United Kingdom there are no general restrictions on the hours which men are permitted to work, although there are restrictions on all employees in a very small number of industries such as baking and heavy goods vehicle drivers. Apart from the limited general exceptions, a man may work for as long as he wishes and at whatever times he wishes.

By contrast, in factories, women and young persons may not work for more than four and a half hours without having a break of at least half an hour. (They may work up to five hours if a break of 10 minutes is allowed during the period.) Women and young persons are not allowed to work during the hours of 8pm to 7am. (Calculation of the limited overtime allowance is on a factory-wide basis which itself leads to considerable administrative problems.)

Sundays and public holidays which, so far as men are concerned, can be agreed between employer and employee as normal days of work or as holidays, are compulsory rest days for women and young persons (although days off in lieu can be agreed in certain circumstances): maximum hours of work for each day are also closely controlled.

The "sweat shops" where women once worked inordinately long hours as seamstresses, and other such institutions, are no longer with us, and the trade union system is unlikely to allow such establishments to re-emerge. In industries where unions are not usually recognized, the wages council system, which provides for minimum terms and conditions of employment in the trades and industries to which it applies, would be adequate to overcome any fears of a new wave of exploitation.

The Factories Act 1961 does allow for the Factory inspectorate to grant exemptions to employers to allow both women and young persons to work during the evenings and on night shift.

But although exemptions are readily granted, the process still takes a considerable time and is of limited application: an employer cannot get a general exception from the Factories Act restrictions.

This, in turn, means that unless the factory owner is willing to apply for, and can obtain, exemptions – unless, indeed, he has the time available to do so before the work begins, or before he needs new employees on a particular job – these restricitions, instead of protecting women and young people, may well put obstacles in their path.

Many people feel that since work is difficult to obtain and there is a diminishing amount of work available, there should be restrictions imposed on the hours of work of all employees in factories and, indeed, generally, so that work can be more equitably distributed. The current restrictions, which are inherently discriminatory, cannot be justified. It might well be thought that a young woman of 17 or a normal fit woman would generally require rather less statutory protection from overworking than some rather less fit men.

Eric Suter

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc on Court and Social Page £6 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

Having an high priest over the house of God, let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith. Hebrews 10:21-22

BIRTHS

BAILY. On October 26th at Royal Air Force Wegberg to Esther and Dan, a sister for Alexandra & George.

BELL. On 23rd October, to Patricia and Graham Andrew Robert, a son, Oliver Andrew.

CHAMBERS. On October 24th, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Carolyn (née Bowden) and Denny, a son (Harry) and a daughter (Lucinda).

COLLIER-WRIGHT. On October 26th at St Thomas' Hospital to ...

ADOPTION

DEATHS

FUNERALS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WANTED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CAMP AMERICA

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SUNSHINE HOLIDAY BARGAINS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER

IBIRO TRAVEL
01-724 1260 & 723 0167
(0604) 20404

AUTUMN/WINTER CHRISTMAS/NEW YEAR LOW COST FLIGHTS TO

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLDWIDE

TRAILFINDERS TRAVEL CENTRE

UP, UP AND AWAY

SKI ★FLY ★SKI
THE BEST VALUE THIS SEASON

LOWEST AIRFARES

LONDON vs MEXICO CITY

AUSTRALIA/N.Z.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

FLIGHT BARGAINS

AIRLINK
Tel: 01-828 1887 (24 hrs)

FOR SALE

SERVICES

RENTALS

RICHARDSON MEWS, W1

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W2

CHESTERTONS
01-262 5060

FOR RENT
HAMPSTEAD NW3

CARPET CLEARANCE
(FINAL DAY)

Independent Schools

Make sure your classes are full for the coming Scholastic Year.
Fill your desks cost efficiently and quickly with the Times Independent Schools Feature on Saturday 12th November.

Parent's

Make sure you know the options open to your child this year.

Call – Times Educational Horizons
01-837 1326 now

Christmas starts on October 29th.

That's the day that The Times Christmas Gift Guide begins.

A whole page packed with ideas for really unusual Christmas presents.

Everything from snooker tables to suede ties, kimonos to kites.

The Guide will run every Saturday from October 29th until December 10th.

So watch out – Christmas is upon us even earlier this year!

For further information contact Pat Marjeram. Tel: 01-278 9232 or 837 2104.

THE TIMES

WINTER SPORTS

SKI BLADON LINES

★ Fourteen top resorts in France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria
★ Chalet Parties, Budget Chalets, Chalet-Hotels, Self-Catering Flats & Studios, Hotels and Pensions.
★ Flights ex-Gatwick, Luton, Manchester, Edinburgh, Self-drive. Cheap coach holidays.
★ Ski Guides in every resort.
★ GET OUR 116 PAGE BROCHURE. IT'S PACKED WITH INFORMATION, IDEAS, OPINIONS, BARGAINS, & LOTS OF LOVELY SKIING PHOTOS!

BLADON LINES TRAVEL

309 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON SW3 2DY
Tel: (01) 785 2200

ABTA ATOL

SKI SUPERTRAVEL

Simply The Best

- The best resorts with the most extensive skiing
- Staffed & Catered chalets with substantial Early Booking Discounts
- Hotels and Self-Catering Apartments to suit you.
- Flights from Gatwick, Heathrow, Manchester, Edinburgh or travel independently.
- Bargain coach Holidays to ...

MONTAGNA SKI

The Wintersports programme from the Italian Specialists
Exciting new resorts
Superb skiing
Fantastic value

For your copy of our brochure write or phone

MONTAGNA SKI
44 Goodge Street, London W1P 1FH
(01) 637 3848

SKIING IN ITALY
01-680 3100 (24 hrs)

RENTALS

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

WOBURN ESTATES

STANHOPE GDNS, SW7

Call JENNIFER RUDNAY
629 6604

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

SITUATIONS WANTED

SHORT LETS

YACHTS AND BOATS

1980 CORONET SPEED BOAT

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Helping Hands Agency

WINE AND DINE

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

FLAT SHARING

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

STEINWAY MODEL M

NORTH OF THAMES

PROPERTY TO LET

PUBLIC NOTICES

TRANSFER BOOKS

International Appointments

WASTE AND RECYCLING OIL CONTRACTORS

WE HAVE VACANCIES FOR 3 SALES REPRESENTATIVES

You can make £20,000 to £25,000 a year commission by selling recycling oil for industrial heating purposes.
Age profile: 25 to 45. Basic knowledge: technical level. Preferably persons who have experience in the heating sector and industry, and asphalt and cement manufacturing.
Applicants should have car and telephone. Please send detailed curriculum vitae to:

MR. VAN MARSNILLE
547 Bisschoppenhoflaan
B 2100 DEURNE-ANTWERP, BELGIUM

EDUCATIONAL

NURSERY SCHOOL requires Assistant. Mornings only. Kensington area to start as soon as possible. Box No 1522H The Times.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

PART TIME VACANCIES

STEPPING STONES

ADVERTISING AGENCY

TEMPTING TIMES

TEMPS

KINGSWAY

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

•TIMES CLASSIFIED•

What did Mrs Panayioutov say about advertising her property in The Times?

"Excellent response. Could have let the flat several times over. Found the perfect person. The Times gets the right results."

Name
Address
Telephone No. Home ... Daytime

Focus on The Times Classified

هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: news and information service available on every TV set, teletext-fitted or not.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough, Fern Britton. The Thursday "specials" include the farming item (between 6.30 and 7.00) and Breakfast Time doctor (between 8.30 and 9.00). Regular items include news at 6.30, and half-hourly until 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; sport at 6.43, 7.18 and 8.18; TV spot (between 6.45 and 7.00) and the morning papers (7.18 and 8.18).

9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon: American-made cartoon series; 9.20 Mastermind: George Beggs v Brian Cooklin v Alan Shearer v John Wheeler (r). 9.50 In Deepest Britain: Orkney in winter; 10.25 Interval; 10.30 Play School; 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines; 12.57 Financial Report and sub-titled news.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: the British Fashion Awards from the Kensington Exhibition Centre, London. Who will succeed Jeff Banks as Designer of the Year? 1.45 Postman Pat.

2.00 Film: A Damsel in Distress (1937). Jolly American musical, with songs by the Gershwins. Joan Fontaine plays the heiress involved in a marriage sweepstake. With Fred Astaire, Burns and Allen.*

3.35 Daffy Duck: cartoon; 3.55 Play School: the story of The Giant's Causeway; 4.20 SuperTed: the made-in-Wales wonder bear; 4.25 Jackanory: Mike Harding reads from Ken Whitmore's Jump!; 4.40 Spider-Man and his Amazing Friends: American cartoon series; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: Janet Ellis jumps 1000ft from a balloon.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: includes the news at 5.40, regional magazines at 5.53 approximately, weather at 6.15 approx and closing headlines at 6.38 approx. With Nick Ross, Desmond Wilcox, Beverly Anderson and Sally Magnusson.

6.40 Angels: Tracey (Julia Williams) is rushed to hospital.

7.05 Tomorrow's World: Science and technology for all.

7.30 Top of the Pops: with Dave Lee Travis and Tony Blackburn.

8.10 Give Us a Break: Comedy series set against London's snooker halls. Part six. Micky (Robert Lindsay), under pressure to repay his debt to the brutal Brindly, fixes up a £500 game for Mo (Paul McGann) with a strange Irishman.

9.00 News: with John Humphreys. And weather prospects.

9.25 Just Good Friends: Penny (Jan Francis) and Vince (Paul Nicholas) decide to live together, but Penny begins to feel rather apprehensive when she sees her new home.

9.55 Question Time: The best TV conversation programme returns. Sir Robin Day's panel consists of John Selwyn Gummer MP (new Conservative Party chairman), Ken Livingstone, Claire Brooks and Sir Clive Sinclair, the micro-electronics millionaire.

10.55 World Gymnastics: The women's team competition in Budapest. Commentators: Alan Weeks and Ron Pickering; 11.33 News Headlines.

11.35 The World of Golf: Peter Alliss on great modern names like Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, Lee Trevino, Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus. 12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's Thursday "specials" include farming (6.50) guest Paul Nicholas (7.33), Money Talks (7.45), Guess Who? (8.05), Film review (8.35), cookery with Michael Barry (8.42). Regular items include news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 9.00 sport at 6.35, 7.35 and 8.30, and the morning papers at 8.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30 For Schools: Doctor; 9.42 Impulse and Impact (science); 9.59 Dressmaking; 10.16 Tomorrow's People; 10.33 Physics; 10.50 Roman Catholic and Baptist; 11.08 Basil Brush; 11.22 My World (My Town); 11.39 Physics in Action (home electricity).

12.00 Teatime and Claudia: for the kiddies (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go! With Beryl Reid and Mooncat (r); 12.30 The Sullivans: More about Bonnie's baby and who was responsible.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 A Plus: Mavis Nicholson interviews the novelist Brian Moore, author of Cold Heaven.

2.00 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.30 Something to Disguise: Episode two of this adaptation of Elizabeth Jane Howard's novel. Newly married Alice (Clare Clifford) finds it difficult to adjust to married life with Leslie (Barry Stanton) (r); 3.30 Blockbusters: general knowledge quiz.

4.00 Children's ITV: with David Rappaport. Teatime with Claudia; 4.15 Dangermouse: Episode 4 of The Invasion of Colonel K (r); 4.20 First Post: Sue Robbie replies to young viewers' letters; 4.35 Road Runner: cartoon; 4.45 Home; 5.15 The Young Doctors: Continuing the Australian medical world saga.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport: with Steve Rider and Simon Reed.

7.00 Whose Baby? Family identification game, played tonight by Katie Boyle, Alfred Marks and Bonnie Langford. Leslie Crowther offers them what help he can.

7.30 Raise the Titanic (1980): Movie version of the Clive Cussler book about the lifting of the famed liner that sank in 1912. Not half as bad as you would imagine if you had only the press reviews to go by. Exceptionally fine special effects, poorish script. With Jason Robards, Richard Jordan and David Selby.

9.30 TV Eye: To show what might happen in a nuclear alert, the programme builds its own missile launcher and cruise convoy, and they take to the roads of Britain. Then, the gates of Greenham Common open as the weapons are driven off to their secret launching sites.

10.00 News from ITN, followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 The Sweeney: More about the boys of the Flying Squad. Tonight, Regan (John Thaw) goes underground to try to find the ringleader of a gang of motorway hijackers.

11.30 Database: The Maestro that can talk and computers that can respond to the human voice. Also, a revolutionary type of transputer that presents the Government with a big challenge.

12.00 Newhart: comedy series starring the American comedy entertainer Bob Newhart.

12.25 Night Thoughts: with Pete Murray.

Luther memorialized: Happy Birthday Comrade Martin (Channel 4, 11.25pm)

● The comrade in HAPPY BIRTHDAY, COMRADE MARTIN (Channel 4, 11.25pm) is none other than Martin Luther, whose quincentenary it is this year and, although Bill Stevenson's documentary is about the relationship between Church and State in East Germany, it would be foolish to infer from the title that there is any element of state sanction, or even enthusiasm, in the birthday greeting. It is made abundantly clear by the German Democratic Republic's secretary of state for church affairs that this is not a Socialist church, but a church in a Socialist state, and when interviewer Paul Oestreicher attempts to summarize the politician's views as implying that a state of unity and friendship exists between Church and State, he is firmly, albeit smilingly, corrected. Reasonableness: that's the word.

CHOICE

Friendship? Perhaps one day. Mr Stevenson's film ranges far and wide within East Germany to illustrate the uneasy Church-State détente that provides Mr Oestreicher with his theme. And if one had to select a single image to drive the point home, it would probably be the state-approved art exhibition of works by young Protestants. One painting shows the peoples' car, sitting in glory on a pedestal where Luther once stood. Under it, the inscription: "Fear, love, and honour God of all things." The words are Luther's.

● Freshly garlanded, A WEEK OF SWEET WATER (BBC 2, 9.30pm) is shown again tonight. Since we last saw this "re-enactment" of life in the borderlands of the Sahara, where drought killed thousands a decade ago, the film has won the Grand Prix at the 1983 European Environmental Film Festival. It is easy to see why. It is quite remarkable to observe the way in which Peter Adamson, the reporter, and David Wallace, the producer, have succeeded in getting the Mossi husband and wife, both totally untutored in the ways of film-makers, to act out their drama of survival in a land where the time gap between the consumption of the last grains of stored maize and the gathering of the next harvest can literally be a matter of life and earth.

● Sam Dastor's reading of Forster's A PASSAGE TO INDIA (Radio 4, 4.40pm) is a one-man performance, but these are distinctly different male and female characters he is creating every afternoon. How one man's skin can accommodate them all I just cannot understand.

BBC 2

9.15 Daytime on Two (until 3.00) The line-up today is: 9.15 Encounter; France (French TV station visit); 9.33 Rendez-vous France; Loisirs: 9.52 Talkabout: Blind Men and Elephant; 10.12 Science Workshop: Fabric "A"; 10.34 Girl in Brazil; 11.05 Street scene changes; 11.30 Castles of Wales; 11.55 Swim: the back stroke; 12.20 Illusions of Reality: Cinema newsreel of the 1930s; 12.45 Write Away: help with spelling.

1.38 Around Scotland: the Clyde coast. A farm and coalmine are visited; 2.00 You and Me: West Indian story, etc; 2.15 Music Time; 12.40 Dès le début: making requests in French.

3.00 International Snooker: Scotland versus England in the State Express World Team Classic, from the Hexagon in Reading. Individual matches in Group B. More at 7.40, with highlights, also on BBC 2, tonight at 10.10 and at 11.30.

5.35 News: with sub-titles; and weather.

5.40 One of the Family: How to bring the seaside into your own living room with a marine aquarium. Includes a visit to the Sea Aquarium centre in London.

6.00 Film: Tarzan's Hidden Jungle (1955*) The King of the jungle, played this time by Gordon Scott, versus poachers planning to sell ivory and lion skins on the black market. Jack Elam is the villian.

7.10 Open Space: Peter Tatchell, who suffered a massive defeat in the traditional Labour stronghold of Bermondsey in last February's by-election, gives his own account of what has been called one of the dirtiest and most rancorous by-election battles for years. Presented by Geoffrey Robertson. With contributions from Tony Benn and Matthew Parris MP.

7.40 International Snooker: Scotland v England (see 3.00 entry)

8.20 Molly Keane: Russell Harty interviews the 80-year-old writer whose novel Good Behaviour begins its serialization on BBC 2 tomorrow night.

9.00 The Kenny Everett Television Show: First seen on BBC 1, now to be enjoyed (or not, as the case may be) on BBC 2.

9.30 A Week of Sweet Water: A second chance to see Peter Adamson's film that won the Grand Prix of the European Environmental Film Festival this year (see Choice).

10.00 International Snooker: highlights from today's play in the final Group B match in the State Express World Team Classic, from Reading.

10.45 Newsnight: bulletins and analysis.

11.30 International Snooker: more from Reading. Ends at 12.15am.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown: Words and numbers game, hosted by Richard Whiteley, with Gyles Brandreth as his adjudicator.

5.30 Fanny Waterman's Piano Progress: Mendelssohn and Liszt having provided the melodies, Miss Waterman now shows two young students, Asif Husain and Caroline Rae, how to handle them. As for little Sally Gorwitz, whose progress we have been following for quite a few weeks now, she is now ready to tackle a piece called Little John.

6.00 The Addams Family: Morticia upsets Gomez when she decides to write some books for her children.

6.30 Anything We Can Do: The do-it-yourself series in which actors re-create real-life situations. Tonight: Mike starts behaving most strangely when the decision is made to build a conservatory.

7.00 Channel Four News. With news headlines at 7.30 and Business News at 7.35.

7.50 Comment: The writer Norman Moss is given the freedom of the air.

8.00 The Malibu World Disco Dancing Championship: The United Kingdom heats of this energetic contest continue. It is, says the New Musical Express which knows about these things, one of the few competitions involving genuine equality – "a battle of the sexes in which only the best dancer is triumphant."

8.30 The Entertainers: Inner City Fairy Tales. A wholly modern setting for the reappearance of Goldilocks, Sleeping Beauty, Jack and the Beanstalk and Alice in Wonderland, featuring Mark Arden, Christopher Barrie, Derby Bishop and Stephen Frost.

9.00 Soap: There is an unexpected guest at Tim's and Corinne's wedding.

9.30 The Nation's Health: The final film in H F Newman's damning series about what is supposed to be happening in our hospitals. Having witnessed so many things that have appalled her, Dr Jessie Marvill (Vivienne Ritchie) now has to make up her mind: to stay on the hospital staff or leave and take up general practice. Tonight, the case of the teenaged mental patient and the half-way house to which she is denied access.

11.10 What the Papers Say: with Simon Hoggart of The Observer.

11.25 Happy Birthday, Comrade Martin: Paul Oestreicher (British Council of Churches, Amnesty International, CND) returns to the land where Luther was born – it is now East Germany – to discover how the Protestant Church that he founded is coping with the realities of life in a Communist state. Ends at 12.20 (see Choice).

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into listeners problems. With Roger Cook(r).
9.30 The Living World. With Peter France.
10.00 News; In Business.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Only Make Believe' by Margaret Danks. Read by Kate Binchy.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; That Reminds Me. Swedish soprano, Elisabeth Soderstrom, introduces some favourite operatic entrances.
11.48 Enquire Within. With Neil Landor.
12.00 News; You And Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Yes Minister. With the trio of performers from the original television version. Today: Big Brother. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes Doreen Taylor's account of how, with two other women, she visited the Soviet republic of Georgia which has always managed to retain its seperate identity. Also, the sixteenth instalment of Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre (s). 'Industrial Inaction' by Allan Prior. Comedy about a family, the Potters, all of whom spend as much time behind bars as in their own home. When free, they can cope with everything except employment – and that is something that, to their horror, is provided for them. The cast includes Arthur Mullard as Dad, Pearl Hackney as Ma and Diane Langton as Carla. †
4.00 News; Just After Four. Cartoonist Barry Fantoni's visit to the US.
4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme. With Hunter Davies.
4.40 Story Time: 'A Passage to India' by E. M. Forster (4). Read by Sam Dastor.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Transatlantic Quiz 1983 (r). Anthony Quinton is the chairman in New York, and Louis Allen is his opposite number in London. New York team: Brendan Gill and Shana Alexander. London team: Irene Thomas and John Julius Norwich.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude. Fritz Spiegl looks forward to the music in tonight's concert at 7.30.
7.30 North Wales Music Festival 1983: from St Asaph Cathedral. Part one. The BBC Welsh SO, with Peter Frankl, (piano) in performances of Lennox Berkeley's With David Jacobs.
8.55 Concert: part two. Sibelius's Symphony No 2†.
9.45 Kaleidoscope: presented by Paul Vaughan. Includes reviews of the three-part BBC 2 drama serial Good Behaviour, based on the Molly Keane story, and Brian Moore's new novel Cold Heaven. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: 'Basil' by Wilkie Collins (4). Read by Edward De Souza.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 9.05-12.00 For Schools. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4. 12.30am-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Debussy (Estampes – Richter, piano), Spohr (Six German songs, Op 103 – Helen Donath, soprano), Vivaldi (Conc in G minor per SAR di Sassonia, RV 576).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak (Scherzo Capriccioso, Op 66), Anthony Holborne (Galliard: The Night Watch: Last Will and Testament); Weber (Konzertstück for piano and orchestra – Brendel and the LSO). Prokofiev (Love of Three Oranges).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Mozart. The Flute Concerto in G, K 313 – John Solum, soloist; Horn quintet in E flat – Timothy Brown, soloist; Adagio in F, K 410 for two basset-horns and bassoon; and Masonic Funeral Music, K 477. On records.†
10.00 Sibelius: Song of the Earth, Op 93 (Finnish Radio Symph Orch) and Suite No 2 from The Tempest, Op 109c. (played by the same orchestra).†
10.40 Haydn and Smetana: Haydn's Piano Trio in E minor (H XV 12) and Smetana's Piano Trio in G minor, Op 15.†
11.25 City of Birmingham Symph Orch: with Gyorgy Pauk (violin) and Ralph Kirschbaum (cello). We hear Weber's Der Freischutz overture and Brahms's Concerto in A minor for violin, cello and orch. Interval reading at 12.15 followed by Shostakovich's Symph No 1.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert: recital by Karine Georgian (cello), Clifford Benson (piano). They play Strauss's Sonata in F, Op 6; Debussy's Sonata in D minor; and Bartok's Five Rumanian Folk Dances.†
2.00 The Operas of Lennox Berkeley. A double bill. First, we hear Castaway, with a cast including Norman Wesby, Wendy Eathorne, Alfreda Hodgson and Anthony Rolfe Johnson. With the BBC Phil Orch.†
3.00 Interval reading.
3.05 Berkeley's opera A Dinner Engagement. With a cast including Lawrence Richard, Hazel Holt and Nan Christie.†
4.15 Recorder and Continuo: recital by Rachel Beckett (recorder), Anthony Pleeth (cello) and Melvyn Tan (harpsichord). Works by Francesco Mancini, Scarlatti and Handel (Sonata in D minor).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Roy Williamson's selection includes works by Warlock, Elgar, Berlioz and Cimarosa. Shakespeare is the inspiration for some of them.†
6.30 Grandstand. The Gus Band play Eric Ball's Journey into Freedom: Festival Music, in honour of the composer's 80th birthday.†
7.00 Berthold Goldschmidt: with Bernard Roberts (piano) and the Dartington Quartet. Performances of Variations on a Palestine Shepherd's Song and String Quartet No 1, Op 8. Plus the Piano Sonata.†
8.00 Five Hours with Mario: Nick Caistor's translation of Miguel Delibes's novel stars Barbara Leigh-Hunt as the brand-new widow lamenting her life over her husband's coffin (r).†
9.00 Prokofiev and Beethoven: Peter Donohoe (piano) plays Beethoven's Piano Sonata in A major, Op 101, and Prokofiev's Sonata No 6.†
10.00 Musical Letters: Karin Fernald with the first of four extracts from the correspondence of Fanny Burney.†
10.10 Music in Our Time: with Anthony Gilbert whose works Vasanta with dancing, and Long white moonlight we hear (the latter is the first broadcast in Britain). Plus works by Peter Wiegold, and Naresh Sohal. Singers include Margaret Field and Jane Manning.
11.15 News until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00am and 9.00) Major Bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW). 5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Sue Cook.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford. Music and chat. Plus the Main Title competition.† 2.30 Steve Jones.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton at the Motorfair, Earls Court, London.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only).† 7.30 Marching and Waltzing.† 8.30 Country Club with Wally Whyton.† 9.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. Scenes from the new movies. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Radio Active. In aid of a local 'Help a Local Junkie' fund, the team stage a charity 'Radiothon'. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from Midnight). 1.00am Grand Hotel.† 2.00-5.00 Colin Berry You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am-8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (mf/mw). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Peter Powell. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat with Frank Partridge. At 1.15, listeners can take part in the Day-to-Day Challenge. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Clinging to the Wreckage. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Two Hundred Years of Piano Playing. 10.15 Monitor. 10.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Ulster Newsletter. 8.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Nature of Britain. 2.30 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Country Style. 5.45 The World Today.
All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC 1 Wales 12.57-1.00am News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 12.05am News of Wales. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm Scottish news. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland-Sixty Minutes. 12.05am Scottish news. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 12.05am Northern Ireland news. England 5.53pm (Part of Sixty Minutes). 12.10am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Hwnt ac yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Am Gymru. 2.55 Interval. 3.05 Counting On. 3.35 Flashback. 4.00 Make It Pay. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Dan Draed. 5.05 Anturiaethau syr wynff a Plwmsan. 5.30 Square Pegs. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Here's Lucy. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Cefn Gwlad. 8.00 Coleg. 8.30 Tell the Truth. 9.00 It Takes a Worried Man. 9.30 Doniau Difiau. 10.25 Film: Jackal of Nahueltoro. 12.00 Gair yn ei Bryd, closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30-1.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.20 Granada reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.0-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Minder. 11.30 Great Fights of the 70s. 12.30 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens for All. 7.00-7.30 Judi. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Bosom Buddies. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30am Postscript, closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.32 Come In. 11.00 Coming up. 11.05 Minder. 12.00 Week of Prayer. 12.10pm Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm Paint along with Nancy. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Osibisa in Concert. 12.30am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Newhart. 5.10 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Give Us A Clue. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Studio. 11.15 Real World. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 House Calls. 12.20am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20 News. 1.30 Window in the Ice. 1.45 Wild Times. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 News. 11.05 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.10 am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.05 Gossip. 2.10 Something in Disguise. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 Stars on Thursday. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 9 to 5. 12.00 Astronauts. 12.30 am Company, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Music of Man. 12.00 News, closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Judi. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Bosom Buddies. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Consider Yourself. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.00 Profiles in Rock. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales this Week.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Country Music Festival. 10.30 Folio. 11.00 Newhart. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.30am Big Question. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 Shelley. 11.30 Sounds Gaelic. 12.00 News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctor. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Look around. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Dear Detective. 11.30 Two of Us. 12.00 News, Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Grenada fighting as US begins evacuation

Continued from page 1

1,000 paratroops fom the 82nd airborne division.

The first 61 American evacuees left Grenada around midday yesterday, and were being flown to a US Air Force base in Charleston, South Carolina. Other evacuation flights were expected to leave the island late yesterday and today.

The State Department said that half the 1,000 Americans on the island wanted to leave. About 600 of themare staff or students at St George's University medical school. The two campuses were said to be under control of the invasion force.

There was some dispute, however, over exactly how many Americans had wanted to leave Grenada before the first American troops landed on Tuesday morning.

One of the reasons for the invasion given by the Reagan Administration was to ensure the safety of American nationals on the island. But the school's Chancellor and others attached to the university had said the Americans were safe and that most of them did not wish to leave.

The State Department also said the US would evacuate any other foreigners who wished to leave.

The Reagan Administration has been stung by international criticism of the invasion, particularly by Britain and France. A State Department spokesman admitted that the action had put a strain on relations with its European allies, but attempted to shrug this off by saying: "There are always differences withing a closely-knit family".

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is to have talks with the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and Italy in Paris today, is expected to come in for criticism over the United States's failure to consult fully with its allies before launching the invasion. However, the main purpose of the meeting is to discuss the situation in Lebanon following last Sunday's bomb outrages in Beirut.

President Reagan formally notified House and Senate leaders on Tuesday night of the invasion under the War Powers Resolution.

Meanwhile it is unclear how long the American toops will remain on the island once the fighting is over. President Reagan and other members of his Administration said they would leave as soon as possible.

Invasion: The conflicting accounts

How the diplomatic moves developed according to the US, Britain and the Caribbeans



Mr Thomas Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, watching troops from his country boarding transport planes to fly to Grenada

Friday, Oct 21

United States: US naval task force heading for Grenada after late Thursday decision to send it to the island. According to US officials, Administration had no plans to intervene at this stage.

Britain: According to Sir Geoffrey Howe's statement in the Commons yesterday, the British High Commissioner in Barbados had learnt that some Caribbean heads of government were pressing their colleagues in the Caribbean community to ask for military help

Caribbean: Mr John Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, claimed in BBC interview yesterday that a decision to invade Grenada had been taken and Britain and US were invited to join in. "They should have been aware of this on Friday," he said.

Saturday

United States: President Reagan began seriously considering a military operation after being approached by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). According to Senator Larry Bressler, a Republican from South Dakota, consultations with Britain may have been put in train.

Britain: Britain told that seven heads of government of OECS had decided to put together a multi-national force and to call for support from friendly governments (according to yesterday's statement by Sir Geoffrey). Washington informed the Government that it had received a firm request for help. But, Sir Geoffrey said, Britain was told that no decision had been taken in Washington

Sunday

United States: According to President Reagan, the US received an urgent formal request for military assistance from OECS. By late Sunday, President coming round to the view that military action should be taken, according to US officials.

Britain: British High Commission in Barbados told that a formal request for British participation in multi-national force would probably be handed over later in the day. But, Sir Geoffrey Howe said yesterday, this did not happen. Instead the Government heard that a meeting of nearly all Caribbean countries in Trinidad (only Grenada was absent) had called for political and economic measures rather than military steps against Grenada.

Monday

United States: President Reagan took the final decision to invade during the afternoon.

Britain: Ministers met in the morning to discuss developements. The British ambassador in Washington was instructed to put to the U S Administration factors which "would have to be carefully weighted".

That evening President Reagan called Mrs Thatcher to say he was giving serious consideration to the request. He promised to inform Mrs Thatcher in advance to any decision being taken. While that message was being considered at Downing Street President phoned again to say the he had decided to respond positively to the request. Mrs Thatcher replied by expressing Britain's concern

Tuesday

United States: Early in the morning, United States and Caribbean forces landed in Grenada. Members of Congress only learnt of British objections to the invasion after Mrs Thatcher's statement in the House of Commons during the afternoon. President Reagan announced details of the invasion

Britain: According to Sir Geoffrey Howe, President Reagan sent a message to Mrs Thatcher informing her that he had taken Britain's reservations on board but that he had decided that US participation in the multi-national force would go ahead. In a statement to the Commons in the afternoon, Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she disapproved of the US action.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Confusion comes to a head in time of crises

The situation inside the once-pleasant, but now crisis-torn, head Sir Geoffrey Howe remained confused last night.

Sir Geoffrey, the Foreign Secretary, spoke twice in an ill-tempered emergency debate on the invasion of Granada – first in reply to Mr Denis Healey, the chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, and again winding up.

Forces loyal to the United States were thought to be in control of large areas of both Sir Geoffrey's speeches. But there appeared to be pockets of resistance to the Americans whenever Sir Geiffrey was asked to say whether he actually condemned or approved President Reagan's action in Grenada.

One military success for Sir Geoffrey

Mr Healey, Dr David Owen for the Social Democrats, and many lesser figures, kept on asking this embarrassing question. Sir Geoffrey kept on replying that it was possible to have "two views" about the matter, which at least raised the possibility that in parts he was holding out against the American forces who appeared to have occupied the rest of his two speeches.

Sir Geoffrey had only one military success during what was perhaps the most difficult debate of his amiable career. He seemed to have found Grenada's Governor General. That high personage had got lost during Sir Geoffrey's answers to questions in the House on Tuesday, when the Foreign Secretary explained that he was "unable to say" where the man was.

Now Sir Geoffrey said the Governor General had been found, but preferred not to say where he was at present. One other matter should be cleared up. The Governor General was described by me yesterday as being white. Helpful colleagues have pointed out that, like most people in Grenada, he is in fact black. Perhaps that explains why Sir Geoffrey could not find him, there being so many of them about.

Mr Healey opened the attack. Making use of all the low arts of which he is a grand master, he gave the Labour benches the first boost to their morale since the general election or possibly since, with the fall of Goose Green, they lost all hope of a British military debacle in the Falklands.

He was particularly good on the telephone conversation between Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher which preceeded the dispatch of American forces to Granada. He claimed that this lasted only two minutes, and assured us that it would have resembled "a dialogue between the Glums".

"This cultural reference, which set the Labour benches heaving with laughter, was lost on the new Tory intake much of which is too young to remember the radio family, the Glums; and which is made up of the sort of Tories who have a firm grounding in the English classics.

Next Mr Healey seized on the hapless Governor General. What had Sir Geoffrey meant the previous day that this personage might have some future constitutional rôle to play? At whose behest? "The Governor General is responsible to Her Majesty, the Queen, and not the American President," intoned Mr Healey. "Hear, hear," roared all those fanatical royalists behind him.

Mr Healey triumphantly noted the alleged closeness of the relationship which the Prime Minister had claimed with the American president. He ignored the equally close relationship claimed by Lord Wilson with Mr Lyndon Johnson, Mr Callaghan with Mr Carter and himself, in foreign affairs debates with all the grandest bores in Washington. A masterly performance.

Sticking to the 'two views' formula

In the face of this terrible provocation, Sir Geoffrey bravely went ahead with his determination to make himself look pathetic by sticking to the "two views" formula.

Later, anti-Americans dominated the debate. Mr Enoch Powell quoted Washington on the unwisdom of either hating or loving a foreign country in a powerful speech inspired by his manifest hatred of America.

The left-winger Mr Jeremy Corbyn, whose constituency is in Islington, which left-wing ruled borough is "twinned" with Grenada, insisted, as left wingers always do about their favourite regimes, that the one in Grenada had improved "health care, education, and housing" and had secured "an end to illiteracy"; the latter a policy denounced as elitist when urged upon Islington.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens an exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute to mark the Silver Jubilee of Voluntary Services Overseas, 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Tiger Club Dawn to Dusk and GNAV Competitions, chairs a meeting of the judges at Buckingham Palace, 10.30; and later attends the Trinity House luncheon for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, at Trinity House, EC3, 12.50; the Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, presides at a Trustees' meeting at Westminster Abbey, 4.58.

The Prince of Wales visits "Project Fullemploy", at 47 Great Eastern Street, Hackney, E1, 11.30; and later as Patron, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, attends a dinner given by the Institution to honour Sir Frank Whittle, at RAF Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex, 7.45.

The Princess of Wales opens the West Indian Family Centre, Brixton, London, 10.45.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attends the Family Welfare Association's Celebrity Luncheon at the Inter-Continental Hotel, London, 12.20.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a Service in St Paul's Cathedral to mark the Centenary of the Boys' Brigade, 11.25.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, attends their Annual General Meeting and Lunch at Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly, London, 10.55.

The Duke of Kent, visits the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, Worcestershire, 11.

New Exhibitions

Petals from a Lotus: exotic artefacts from india, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley; Tues to Sun 10-6 (closed Mon, except Bank hols) (ends July 1, 1984).

Last chance to see

Photographic Alliance of Great Britain, Annual Exhibition of Prints at the Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord St. Southport; Mon, Tues, Weds, Fri 10 to 5, Thurs & Sat 10 to 1 (ends today).

Five Potters: work in porcelain: J. K. Hill, Handmade Pottery Shop, 151 Fulham Road, SW3; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (ends Oct 27).

Paintings by Ronald Forbes 1973-83, Compass Gallery, 178 West Regent Street, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (ends today).

Music

Beethoven & his Era Festival: concert by the Music Party, Wills Memorial Buildig, University of Bristol, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, Signet Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Concert by the Albion Ensemble, Christ Church College, Canterbury, 8.

Consert by Michala Petri (recorder), Library Theatre, Solihull, 7.30.

Concert by Anna Markland (piano) and the Warwickshire County Youth Orchestra, Civil Hall, Bedworth, 7.30.

Recital by Vanessa Williamson (mezzo soprano) and Michael Hancock (piano), Central Library, Bolton, 12.45 to 1.30.

Guiter recital by Neil Smith, Liverpool Parish Church, Pier Head, Liverpool, 1.05.

Concert by Judith Pearce (flute) and Peter Pettinger (piano), St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Bromsgrove Operatic Society, "Merry England" Bromsgrove High School, School Drive, Bromsgrove, (until Sat) 7.30.

Talks and Lectures

The Scottish Civic Trust, by John Gerrard, Collins Gallery, Richmond Street, Glasgow, 1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,271

ACROSS

1 Companies meet about protection case (6).
4 A lot of fuss about by no means outstanding inspiration (8).
10 Repair to Westminster, perhaps? Such untruthfulness! (9).
11 Poison from canned beef (5).
12 Bound to be gratified (7).
13 Imperial self-deception? Case dismissed (7).
14 Such salts are coarse, do we hear? (5).
15 100 lie tossing in youngsters' sleeping-compartments (8).
18 Mad nurse may be additionally identified (8).
20 Count, perhaps, as a specific publication (5).
23 Record material for a church gallery (7).
25 Like a sensation produced by 7 or 20, perhaps, about current form (7).
26 Politician left one to enquire within (5).
27 Return of foolish animal with a plant (9).
28 Such achievements are soon demolished by scoffers (8).
29 Workers belonging to Birkenhead originally (6).

DOWN

1 Not all music is so calm (8).
2 Cylinders producing light, though not currently (7).
3 Protestant primate upset celebrity (9).
5 Aerial transport for the retired? (6,8).
6 Language spoken by many at one point (5).
7 Characteristic feel of original writing on river (7).
8 Some chosen at election? (6).
9 Moor still haunted by nightmare journey hither (10,4).
16 With cool head stay calm, perhaps, in upheaval (9).
17 Press hand-outs concerning land contracts (8).
19 Lutes in various pieces? Just one instrument (7).
21 One in a crowd of new arrivals? (7).
22 Soldier takes in everyone about this ancient war (6).
24 A right that's repugnant (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,270

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A History of Venice, by John Julius Norwich (Penguin, £8.95)
Devil of a State, by Anthony Burgess (Hutchinson, £4.50)
Johnson on Johnson: Personal and autobiographical writings, selected by John Wain (Dent, £3.50)
Keepers of the House, by Lisa St Aubin de Terán (King Penguin, £2.50)
The Age of Illusion, by Ronald Blythe (Oxford, £3.50)
The Collected Stories of Elizabeth Bowen, with an Introduction by Angus Wilson (Penguin, £4.95)
The London Embassy, by Paul Theroux (Penguin, £1,75)
The Penguin Book of Modern Humour, selected by Alan Coren (£2.50)
The Penguin Dictionary of Saints, by Donald Attwater (2.95)
Petersburg, by Andrei Bely (Penguin, £3.95)
BA

The papers

Whether President Reagan was right to invade the independent Commonwealth state of Grenada or not depends on the outcome, the Daily Star says. "If his marines swiftly hand the island back to the Governor-General to form a democratic civilian administration, and if they leave security in the hands of a joint Caribbean force, well and good. That is the stated intention. If he sticks to it the invasion could have a concrete effect on stabilizing the eastern Caribbean and turning back the insidious tide of Marxism." The paper points out that it is, after all, a police action urged on Mr Reagan by seven independent Caribbean states – not some mad solo exercise in Commie-bashing.

The Star goes on: "No reading of the available facts can avoid the conclusion that the United States action put Mrs Margaret Thatcher in an impossible position.

To be informed and then ignored, or not to be informed until the last minute?

Either way Mr Reagan left the British Government looking powerless and confused. And the Queen and Commonwealth in an extra-ordinary constitutional tangle.

National Day

St Vincent and the Grenadines, part of the Windward Islands chain in the Caribbean Sea, celebrates its National Day today. The territory, which takes in certain of the Grenadines islands including Mustique, achieved fall independence on October 27, 1979, after 196 years of continuous rule by the British.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.69	1.61
Austria Sch	28.60	27.00
Belgium Fr	83.00	79.00
Canada $	1.90	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.63	13.93
Finland Mkk	8.79	8.39
France Fr	12.25	11.75
Germany DM	4.03	3.84
Greece Dr	157.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.90	11.30
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.25
Italy Lira	2450.00	2340.00
Japan Yen	365.00	347.00
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.32
Norway Kr	11.45	10.88
Portugal Esc	198.00	186.00
South Africa Rd	1.62	1.69
Spain Pta	234.00	225.00
Sweden Kr	12.08	11.51
Switzerland Fr	3.29	3.12
USA $	1.543	1.498

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 339.5

London: The *FT* index closed up 1 at 690.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on the National Health Service.

Lords (3): Equal Pay (Amendment) Regulations. British Museum Act 1963 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Roads

London and South-east: A246: Resurfacing work leading to long tailbacks at Merrow. A243: Gas repair work in Hook Road, north of Ace of Spades roundabout. A219: Water main repair work in Scrubbs Lane; diversions in operation.

Midlands: A38: Two-way traffic on one carriageway at Burton Upon Trent by-pass, Staffordshire, plus diversion at Clay Mills. A47: Single-line traffic on Kings Lynn to Swaffham, Norfolk road 2 miles east of Narborough. M6: All traffic sharing one side of motorway between junctions 10 (Walsall) and junction 11 (Cannock); expect delays.

North: A66: Traffic lights at roadworks on North Bitts to Greta Bridge, County Durham. A523: Diversion north of Macclesfield, Cheshire. A69: Lane restrictions at Scotswood Bridge (Tyne and Wear).

Wales and West: A30: Temporary signals in use for roadworks on Launceston to Chard Road, Devon, at Lewdown, Sticklepath and Yarcombe. A390: Lane closures at Three Milestone by-pass, Grampound Village. A4072: All traffic using southbound carriageway Forge Lane, Newport, Gwent.

Scotland: A90: Controlled on northbound carriageway, Forth Road Bridge; only one lane off peak, allow extra time. Road improvement schemes delays in George Street, Hanover Street, and Cramond Street, junction with Quality Street, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Births: **Desiderius Erasmus**, The Netherlands, 1466; **James Macpherson**, alleged translator of the Ossianic poems, Ruthven, Inverness-shire, 1736; **Theodore Roosevelt**, 26th President of the USA, New York, 1858; **Dylan Thomas**, Swansea, 1914.

Afghan appeal

The British Red Cross Society yesterday marked the 120th anniversary of the movement's foundation by launching a nationwide appeal in aid of victims of the Afghan conflict. It aims to raise £120,000 to fund, for a year, five First Aid Mobile (FAM) teams for injured refugees. Donations should be sent to: British Red Cross Society 120th Anniversary Appeal, 9, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW 1X 7EJ.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over southern Scotland and northern Ireland will move south-eastwards across England and Wales.

6am to midnight

E, W Midlands, E, central N England, S Wales: cloudy, a little rain in places later, hill fog patches, wind SW moderate veering NW light; max temp 12-13C (54-55F).

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Anglia: Rather cloudy, a few sunny intervals; wind SW light, max temp 13-14C (55-57F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: cloudy, rain/drizzle, hill fog, becoming brighter and mainly dry later; wind SW veering NW moderate or fresh; max temp 12-13C (54-55F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow Northern Ireland: outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter and mainly dry; wind SW veering NW fresh; max temp 11-12C (52-54F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Argyll, Orkeny, Shetland: sunny intervals, scattered showers, wintry on hills, wind SW strong, localy gale veering NW, fresh; max temp 9-11C (48-52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers in N, mainly dry and sunny in S Temperatures near or below normal, night frost in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea; Wind sw, moderate; sea slight or moderate. **Straits of Dover; English Channel (E);** Wind light, sea smooth. **St George's Channel:** Wind sw light becoming moderate; sea slight becoming moderate. **Irish Sea:** Wind sw, moderate becoming fresh locally strong. Sea moderate becoming rough.

Sun rises: 6.44am — Sun sets: 4.44pm
Moon sets: 12.59pm — Moon rises: 8.32pm
Last quarter October 29

Lighting-up time

London 5.14 pm to 6.16 am
Bristol 5.24 pm to 6.26 am
Edinburgh 5.15 pm to 6.40 am
Manchester 5.18 pm to 6.29 am
Penzance 5.39 pm to 6.34 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

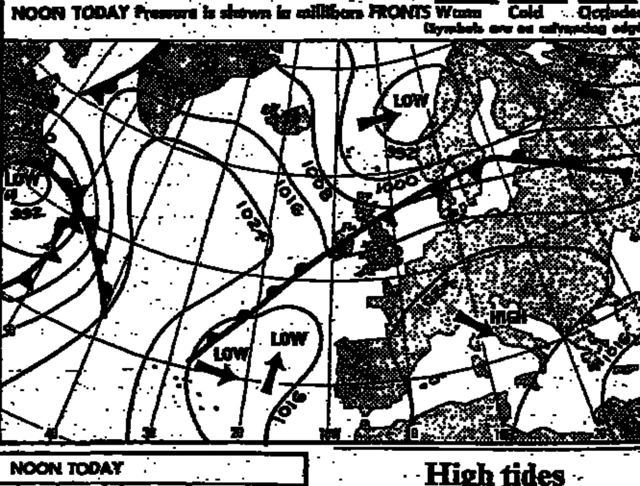
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	11	52	Guernsey	s	13	55
Birmingham	s	13	55	Inverness	f	13	55
Blackpool	c	12	54	Jersey	s	13	55
Bristol	s	13	55	London	f	10	50
Cardiff	s	14	57	Manchester	c	11	52
Edinburgh	f	12	54	Newcastle	f	14	57
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 16C (61F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 68 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.00in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.4 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1024.8 millibars
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

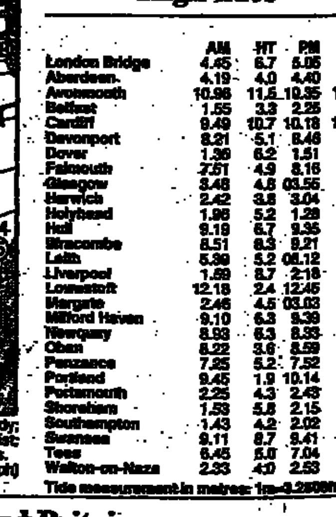
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Manston (Kent) 16C (61F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Lerwick 0.26in; highest sunshine: Jersey 8.1hr.





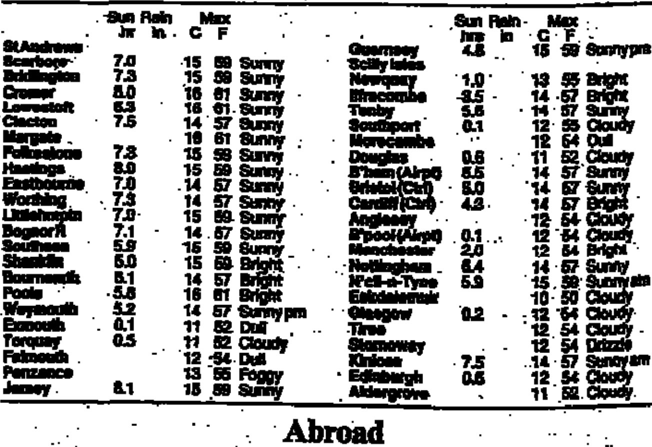
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.



High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.45	6.7	5.05	6.7
Aberdeen	4.19	4.0	4.40	3.8
Avonmouth	10.98	11.5	10.35	11.0
Belfast	1.55	3.3	2.25	3.4
Cardiff	9.49	10.7	10.18	10.2
Devonport	8.21	5.1	8.46	4.8
Dover	1.30	6.2	1.51	6.1
Falmouth	7.51	4.9	8.16	4.6
Glasgow	3.48	4.8	03.55	4.8
Harwich	2.42	3.8	3.04	3.9
Holyhead	1.08	5.2	1.28	5.1
Hull	9.19	6.7	9.35	6.5
Ilfracombe	8.51	8.3	9.21	7.9
Leith	5.30	5.2	06.12	4.9
Liverpool	1.59	8.7	2.18	8.6
Lowestoft	12.18	2.4	12.45	2.4
Margate	2.46	4.5	03.03	4.6
Milford Haven	9.10	6.3	9.39	6.0
Newquay	8.93	6.3	8.33	6.1
Oban	8.22	3.6	8.59	3.3
Penzance	7.25	5.2	7.52	4.8
Portland	9.45	1.9	10.14	1.7
Portsmouth	2.25	4.3	2.48	4.3
Shoreham	1.53	5.8	2.15	5.7
Southampton	1.43	4.2	2.02	4.2
Swansea	9.11	8.7	9.41	8.3
Tees	6.45	5.0	7.04	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	2.33	4.0	2.53	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.



Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews					
Scarboro	7.0		15	59	Sunny
Bridlington	7.3		15	59	Sunny
Cromer	8.0		16	61	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.3		16	61	Sunny
Clacton	7.5		14	57	Sunny
Margate			16	61	Sunny
Folkestone	7.3		15	59	Sunny
Hastings	8.0		15	59	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.0		14	57	Sunny
Worthing	7.3		14	57	Sunny
Littlehmptn	7.0		15	59	Sunny
Bognor R	7.1		14	57	Sunny
Southsea	5.9		15	59	Sunny
Shanklin	6.0		15	59	Bright
Bournemouth	6.1		14	57	Bright
Poole	5.6		16	61	Bright
Weymouth	5.2		14	57	Sunny pm
Exmouth	0.1		11	52	Dull
Torquay	0.5		11	52	Cloudy
Falmouth			12	54	Dull
Penzance			13	55	Foggy
Jersey	8.1		15	59	Sunny
Guernsey	4.8		15	59	Sunny pm
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	1.0		13	55	Bright
Ilfracombe	3.5		14	57	Bright
Tenby	5.6		14	57	Sunny
Southport	0.1		12	55	Cloudy
Morecambe			12	54	Dull
Douglas	0.6		11	52	Cloudy
B'ham (Airpt)	5.5		14	57	Sunny
Bristol (Ctl)	5.0		14	57	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctl)	4.3		14	57	Bright
Anglesey			12	54	Cloudy
B'pool (Airpt)	0.1		12	54	Cloudy
Manchester	2.0		12	54	Bright
Nottingham	6.4		14	57	Sunny
N'cstl-o-Tyne	5.9		15	59	Sunny am
Eskdalemuir			10	50	Cloudy
Glasgow	0.2		12	54	Cloudy
Tiree			12	54	Cloudy
Stornoway			12	54	Drizzle
Kinloss	7.5		14	57	Sunny am
Edinburgh	0.6		12	54	Cloudy
Aldergrove			11	52	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio				Copenhgn	c	13	55	Majorca	s	22	72	Rio de Jan*	c	27	81
Akrotiri				Corfu				Malaga	c	21	70	Rome	s	17	63
Alexandria				Dallas*	s	18	64	Malta	f	21	70	Salzburg	c	11	52
Algiers				Dublin	c	11	52	Melbourne	s	19	66	Sao Paulo*	f	19	66
Amsterdam	c	13	55	Dubrovnik				Mexico C*	c	16	61	S Francisco*	c	19	66
Athens	f	17	63	Faro				Miami				Santiago*	s	30	86
Bahrain	s	28	82	Florence	s	17	63	Milan				Seoul	f	13	55
Barbados				Frankfurt	c	12	54	Montreal*	c	8	46	Singapore			
Barcelona				Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	fo	5	41	Stockholm	s	15	59
Beirut				Geneva	s	9	48	Munich	f	12	54	Strasbourg	f	12	54
Belgrade	s	20	68	Gibraltar	c	20	68	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	s	20	68
Berlin	c	12	54	Helsinki				Naples	s	16	61	Tangier			
Bermuda*	f	22	72	Hongkong	c	24	75	New Delhi	s	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Biarritz	s	12	66	Innsbruck	f	10	50	New York*	r	12	54	Tenerife	s	25	77
Boulogne				Istanbul	f	14	57	Nice				Tokyo	c	18	64
Bordeaux	s	18	65	Jeddah				Oslo	s	20	68	Toronto*	f	10	50
Brussels	f	12	54	Jo'burg	s	20	68	Ottawa				Tunis			
Budapest				Karachi	s	29	84	Paris	s	14	57	Valencia			
B Aires*				Las Palmas				Peking				Vancouver*	c	10	50
Cairo	f	25	77	Lisbon				Perth	c	17	63	Venice	s	13	55
Cape Tn	s	19	66	Locarno				Prague				Vienna	c	13	55
C'blanca				L Angeles*	s	22	72	Reykjavik	c	2	36	Warsaw	r	6	43
Chicago*	c	10	50	Luxembg				Rhodes	s	21	70	Washington*	r	15	59
Cologne	f	13	55	Madrid				Riyadh				Zurich	s	9	48

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الإهمال